

## Private steel firms strike is on again

The strike in the private sector of the steel industry has been reimposed by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation after the Law Lords' ruling yesterday that the Court of Appeal was wrong to grant an injunction against it. Union leaders expect a quick end to the dispute as a result.

## Union wins its case before Law Lords

By Paul Routledge

Labor Editor  
Steel union leaders last night brushed aside the advice of Mr William Sirs, their general secretary, and unanimously reimposed the strike in the private sector by widespread secondary picketing from tomorrow.

After hearing the House of Lords' ruling that the Court of Appeal was wrong to grant an injunction against spreading the state steel shutdown, the 21-member lay executive of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation voted to increase the industrial and economic pressure on the Government.

Mr Sirs appealed in vain for an eight-day stay of execution for private sector firms. But the union leaders opted to intensify industrial action "with the utmost vigour, in an attempt to resolve the dispute as soon as possible".

One executive member described the Law Lords' decision as "a licence to smash the British economy", and the ISTC now believes that the impact of widening the British Steel Corporation stoppage for the second time could end the strike within six weeks of the January 2 starting date.

Telegrams to the steel workers' headquarters in Kings Cross indicate that the private sector strike will begin almost immediately.

"The favourable decision in the Lords and the restoration of the strike instruction to the private sector means that there will be a tremendous uplifting of the position," Mr Sirs said.

"I think a settlement will come fairly quickly now that there is a settled position, because in the next two weeks consumer industry will be running down fairly considerably."

The steel workers' leaders have already embarked on exploratory talks with the BSC management but there is as yet no sign that the full ISTC negotiating team will be brought to London for talks that could end the dispute.

Mr Sirs claimed he did not dare put the corporation's latest package to the executive for fear that it would be rejected outright.

But unions representing craft and general workers in state steel are still negotiating and top-level contacts involving leaders of the National Union of Blast Furnace men are expected to resume in the next few days.

Unlike the lengthy debate

that preceded the imposition of a strike in the private sector from last Sunday, the argument yesterday was almost completely one-sided.

These boys are in a very difficult position," Mr Sirs said of his executive. "They are out of work without any money, on picket lines being frustrated by police, and having to work very hard to make sure that no steel is coming through. They don't like the situation of certain parts of the industry working, while others are not working."

The dominant ISTC clearly believes that as industry's stocks run out, there will be increased pressure on the Government to push for a settlement of the BSC wage dispute.

Mr Sirs predicted it would not be long before the CBI begins to seek a deal, and that would put pressure on ministers and the BSC to settle.

He was not optimistic about the outcome of the TUC's efforts to force a change in Cabinet and BSC policies on the rapid rundown of the steel industry, particularly in South Wales.

The Law Lords decided unanimously that the Court of Appeal had been wrong in finding that the extension of the steel strike differed substantially from the Express Newspapers v MacShane case which legitimized secondary action in furtherance of a trade dispute.

Mr Sirs was "pleased as punch" with the crucial decision delivered in a three-minute judgment from the Woolcock.

The 16 private steel firms granted injunctions last week against the strike and secondary picketing will now have to bear all the ISTC's costs.

They are estimated at more than £55,000.

The court's reasons will be delivered in writing in about two weeks, but Lord Diplock said: "I do not think that there are any relevant differences between this case and the case of Express Newspapers v MacShane. The present appeal is governed by that decision and the Court of Appeal were wrong."

The news of the Lords' decision, heard over the radio on picket lines in Sheffield, prompted a jubilant determination to step up the blockade of private sector firms. "What the miners did, we can do" one picket said.

Other steel news, page 2

Law Report, page 5

Leading article, page 13



Family reunion: Mr Alexander Ginsburg (left), the Soviet dissident who was exchanged last April for two convicted Russian spies in the United States, was reunited with his family yesterday when they arrived from Moscow at Charles de Gaulle airport, near Paris.

Mrs Irina Ginsburg was accompanied by her two young sons and her mother-in-law.

She had earlier refused to leave the Soviet Union because the couple's 19-year-old un-

officially adopted son, Sergei Salkayev, had been refused permission to travel after being called up for military service.

In Moscow Mrs Yelena Sakharov, wife of Dr Andrei Sakharov, who was banished from the Soviet capital last week, told western correspondents yesterday that she had been ordered by the Moscow state prosecutor's office to stop spreading slander or reading out statements by her husband.

Details, page 4

Details, page 4

These are Canada, Britain, and

Holland, Norway, Luxembourg, Chile, Haiti, Australia, Fiji, New Guinea, New Zealand, China, Djibouti, Zaire, Egypt, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

These countries would consider alternative games if the IOC does not approve moving the games from Moscow.

Muhammad Ali, the boxer, is arranging to visit Tanzania, Kenya, UNigeria, Liberia and Senegal.

Speaking in Washington, President Carter defended his call for a boycott. "No country can trample on the life and liberty of another and expect to conduct business or sports as usual with the rest of the world," he said.

The United States is conducting intensive lobbying to persuade as many countries as possible to join the boycott. Two notable exceptions have announced: China and Japan.

In Moscow, too, the question that everywhere the question will be decided by governments, not Olympic committees.

Also in accordance with the Olympic charter and rules, it went on, "all participants expressed the strong desire and willingness to ensure that athletes of their countries can freely compete in the Olympic Games following the decision made by the International Olympic Committee".

Under no circumstances did participation imply recognition of a given political situation or event, it said.

Mr Daune said afterwards: "It is up to us to decide, not our government".

Decca backed: According to the State Department about 36 governments have told the United States that they would favour moving the summer Olympics from Moscow (Patrick Brogan writes from Washington). Of these, 17 have said so publicly.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry in Peking said

Continued on page 4, col 5

## Cabinet decides areas for further cuts

By Caroline Atkinson

Broad decisions on public spending cuts for 1980-81, and subsequent years, have been reached by the Cabinet, according to official sources yesterday. These will include cuts in housing subsidies and in the real value of social security benefits, including child benefit.

Decisions on the details of other cuts have still to be made. These may be reached in meetings between Treasury ministers and other departments. The Treasury has now started work on its spending White Paper, to be published next month before the March 26 Budget.

The public spending review has resulted in smaller cuts in spending in the coming year than was originally hoped. This is partly because the cuts in social security have a much smaller effect in the first year than in later years. The uprating for these benefits takes place in November, so any decision to reduce the uprating by breaking the link between benefits and prices is felt only in the second half of the financial year.

The latest round of public

spending decisions has been hard to make. Several areas were exempt from cuts for the coming year, making it more difficult to get adequate cuts in other areas.

Defence has come off best. The 3 per cent rise in spending next year which was planned in the November White Paper is expected to be preserved.

In addition there may be some easing of the cash limits to stop the rise being eaten up in higher costs.

Cash limits in other areas will be set below the expected rate of inflation, thus exerting further squeeze on the volume of public spending next year.

The Government's early hopes of pending cuts of nearly £2,000m for the coming year were dependent on getting Britain's £1,000m contribution to the EEC reduced or wiped out.

It now looks as if Britain will get a much smaller reduction, if any, in its net payment to the EEC in 1980-81. The Prime Minister has now said that agreement on reducing Britain's contribution must be reached by the end of that year.

Cabinet tremors, page 12

When Sir Edward Lewis became seriously ill a few months ago and the fortunes of Decca's consumer products interests—music publishing and television collapsed, interest in taking over Decca became urgent.

Racal was first to make a positive move, and two weeks ago the Decca board agreed to talk to Mr Harrison's company.

By the end of last week terms had been agreed. Then GEC stepped in with a positive offer.

Racal's terms matched

Decca's dire problems, although Decca had agreed to sell off most of its music businesses to PolyGram, a West German Dutch concern.

Decca's net worth, although based on historical valuations of many important assets, was put at about £60m. Racal was evidently not prepared to pay mix of equity and cash, so its share price is going to have to take some strain.

It has been an open secret in the electronics business that for about two years Decca has been avidly courted both by GEC and by Mr Ernest Harrison, chairman of Racal.

Ex-minister shot in Paris street

By Charles Hargrove

Paris, Feb 1

M Joseph Fontanet, a leading personality of the Centrist party, and many times a minister under General de Gaulle and President Pompidou, was shot and seriously wounded early this morning outside his flat in Paris.

He had driven home after giving a lecture at Viermes, north-west of Paris, when he was shot from a passing vehicle as he was leaning over the boot of his car.

The puzzling fact is that the attacker or attackers—there were no witnesses to the shooting—did not fire on M Fontanet when he first reached home, but waited until he had taken a lecture material upstairs, and returned to the car.

He was found by two neighbours, the sister and brother-in-law of President Giscard d'Estrées, who were on their way home from a dinner party. M Fontanet could say was:

"I have been shot from a car." The bullet went through his shoulder blade and lodged itself in his lung. He was taken to hospital. His condition was described tonight as "very worrying".

The reasons for the attack are a mystery and not thought to be political. A quiet and unassuming savoyard, M Fontanet is a man of great probity, discretion, and austere habits. He is not connected with shady political or business dealings that might provide the police with a clue.

In the sixties M Fontanet was a leading member of the Christian Democratic MRP movement around M Jean Lecanuet. He had become a junior minister in 1959, in the government of M Michel Debré, and acquired a solid reputation for his fight against inflation. He left the Government in 1962 with four other MRP ministers in protest against General de Gaulle's stand on European unity.

Humphrey Trevelyan's memoirs: Saturday Review, page 6

## The tractor factory that never was

From Michael Binyon

Feb 1

The tractor engine repair factory on the outskirts of Leningrad was a modern industrial miracle. Designed by a special industrial institute it claimed a capacity to repair 14,000 engines a year. It was handed over by the builders in December 1978 and officially opened last February.

For a full year it was in operation. But the first year's production statistics were rather unsatisfactory, and showed large losses. The collective farms in the vast north-western region the factory served had great difficulty getting their tractors repaired.

It would have been a real miracle if they had succeeded, for the factory simply did not exist.

On paper it looked solid enough. But anyone following directions to the factory site would upon a grizzled old guard, a gate, a few foundation trenches filled with broken bricks and a number of half-built blocks.

Where did the workers mend the engines? The guard was puzzled at such a question:

No one had worked on the site for years. The project had begun satisfactorily in 1974 but had run into delays. Two years later the State Bank had cut off further credit, and most of the builders were dismissed. A new start was planned for late 1977.

But Construction Authority No 49, responsible for the factory, was put in a dilemma. It was far behind schedule, so Mr A. V. Prokhorovich, its authority chairman, decided to go ahead anyway with the order handed over the factory to the State.

Exactly a year later, while birds still built their nests in the open window spaces, the authority officially recorded that "all construction work has been completed according to design. The factory is now ready for use."

The problem of how to get the inspectors to sign the papers was overcome by a series of reshuffles on the State Inspection Commission including the chairman.

Someone signed for the chief engineer, declaring that he had been appointed to check the work instead. Even the factory doctor signed, though he later denied the signature was his.

The fire inspectors had no qualms; there was no factory, so no fire risk. Similarly the Environmental Protection Agency signed without hesitation; there were no tubes discharging waste, so there was no possible damage to the environment.

Officials in Moscow seeing all the papers were in order concluded all was well. For a full year a fictitious plan was assigned to the non-existent factory, while its real losses were written off.

But inevitably the matter was discovered by independent state auditors. They began asking questions, convened a meeting and summoned all those connected with the affair.

Several officials were dismissed and others severely reprimanded. Prauda, which sold the whole sorry tale, asked pointedly whether the farmers of the north-west were any closer to getting their tractors repaired at a plant they had waited so long for.

## Mr Miller says he will not resign

Mr William Miller, United States Treasury Secretary, said yesterday that he would not resign over accusations that he acted improperly when head of Textron Inc and attempted to cover this up later. The Securities and Exchange Commission alleged that Textron paid bribes totalling \$5.4m in the 1970s and issued "misleading statements" to Congress, and that Mr Miller knew the company illegally spent \$500,000 entertaining Defence Department officials.

Page 5

Welsh player banned

Bronx Sterner, the Leeds United and Wales defender, has been banned by the European Cup competitions for fouling a player a half a year ago. Sterner was sent off against Turkey in a European championship match. Wales and Leeds will appeal.

Page 15

Transplant future

The two successful heart transplants this week have given doctors new optimism about the future of the operation in Britain. One professor does not expect an expansion in transplants because of cash cuts in the health service.

Page 3

Arab autonomy hope

The unexpected overthrow of the Egyptian and Israeli positions on Arab self-rule in the occupied territories has given fresh momentum to the Middle East peace process. As a result, Mr Sol Leventhal, President Carter's special envoy, will return to the region later this month for a further round of autonomy talks.

Page 5

Population swings

Although the United Kingdom population fell slightly to 59,960,000 in 1978, it is predicted that it will rise to 60,040,000 by the year 2001. The Central Statistical Office also says in its annual tract of statistics that people are drinking more, eating more tins and buying more children.

Page 3

Assassin hired

Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party has drawn up a death list involving rival candidates in the Southern Rhodesian elections, it was alleged yesterday. It was also claimed that an assassin had been hired to kill some of the candidates.

Page 5

Court

Obituary

TV & Radio

Theatre, etc

Travel

Universities

Services

Universities

Shops

Weather

Wills

## HOME NEWS

# Concern that militants gain spotlight as Labour events clash

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Labour's fierce internal row over infiltration of the party by far left groups took a new turn last night when some shadow ministers privately expressed their anger over events taking place today.

Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, and some of his colleagues are to launch an attack on the Government's expenditure cuts at the party's annual local government conference in Leicester, but there is real concern that the media spotlight will be trained on a demonstration in London organized by the militant-dominated Labour Party Young Socialists.

The left, however, is challenging that argument by pointing out that Mrs Shirley Williams, a former Cabinet minister, who lost her seat at the last general election, is to speak at a Leicester fringe meeting organized by the centre-right Campaign for Labour Victory.

Mrs Williams, it is understood, is likely to keep aloof from the Right, joining instead the need for a party of the radical centre, but only if the moderate left will face up to the fact that they face a hard-line threat in their midst.

On the clash between the local government conference and the Young Socialists' demonstration, a Labour politician commented last night: "It is amazing that Transport House or the national executive should agree to both events taking place at the same time".

Two noted left-wing members of the national executive, Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Eric Heffer, are to take part in the

## Elderly 'are forcibly removed'

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Old people are still being forcibly removed from their homes under nineteenth-century legislation designed to take slum dwellers into workhouses.

That is one of several issues of public policy that need urgent review, a discussion document published yesterday by the National Corporation for the Care of Old People says.

About 200 elderly people are forcibly removed from their homes to hospitals every year under modern legislation enshrining Poor Law provisions, the report says.

The infirm and elderly people affected have no right of appeal if the community physician decides that they are gravely ill, or living in such insanitary conditions, that they cannot provide proper care for themselves.

Miss Alison Norman, author of the report, said yesterday that it was a clear example of old people being denied basic civil liberties because of over-cautious, but often insensitive, attitudes about the right care for old people.

Sir Alan Marre, the former Ombudsman, said that many elderly people were needlessly deprived of the opportunity to choose how they spent their lives because of well intentioned but over-protective attitudes.

Rights and Risk (National Corporation for the Care of Old People, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4RS, £21).

## European group may cure ills of Bath spa

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

Continental acumen in the management of spas may come to the rescue of the mineral water hospital at Bath, which was subsidized by the National Health Service and which closed down in 1978 because of financial difficulties.

After the evident abandonment of a £15m redevelopment scheme by a London-based consortium, the local council has invited new suggestions. The most promising, from an unnamed European group, puts the cost of rehabilitating the baths and installing a new purification system at about £140,000.

The scheme could reverse the decline in Britain's once famous spas. Only Leamington is still functioning.

## SHORT NOTICE PUBLIC AUCTION IN FORWARDING'S AGENT WAREHOUSE NEAR HEATHROW AIRPORT CONTENTS OF UNOPENED BALES HIGH QUALITY VALUABLE

### PERSIAN AND AFGHAN CARPETS AND FINE HANDMADE RUGS OF MIXED ORIGINS

Consignment E.S./6

To be auctioned piece by piece

CONSIGNEE: UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTERS HOLDERS OF THE DOCUMENTS OF TITLE: MIDDLE EAST FORWARDING AGENCY

This auction has been forced by recent events in countries of origin on the parties in Switzerland, financing this transaction.

Auction on site where bales are held:

TRISTRAR FREIGHT-SERVICES LTD

AIRFREIGHT HOUSE

GREAT SOUTH WEST ROAD, FELTHAM, MIDDLESEX

ON SUNDAY FEBRUARY 3, 12 NOON SHARP VIEW 11 am.

TERMS: CASH OR CERTIFIED CHEQUES

## 'Register of service' demand falls flat

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent Westminster

Mr Hugh Fraser's stirring call on the Government yesterday to establish by law a register of those eligible for national or military service as a response to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan was greeted with little enthusiasm in the Commons.

The factional disputes, which are at the forefront of the trade union and national executive commission of inquiry into party organization, developed another twist last night, this time involving the threatened expulsion of two members of the right-wing organization, the Social Democratic Alliance, Dr Stephen Haseler and Mr Roger Fox, national organizer.

Dr Haseler and Mr Fox have been expelled by their local Kensington constituency party because of their activities. The latest is a declaration that the alliance will put up rival candidates for general election to left-wing MPs unless there is a change of attitude by the party.

One of the seats they would contest is that of Mr Benn (Bristol, South East), whose son, Stephen, it was learnt last night, is one of those who challenged their expulsion by the Kensington party on the grounds that he did not believe in expulsions.

This relatively small incident has drawn centre-right Labour MPs to the conclusion that the national executive will reinforce them as members when the issue comes before the left-dominated NEC, if only because if they endorse their expulsion then the resistance to actions against the Trotskyist "militant" tendency will be further undermined.

## Libel claim by 'Now!' publishers

By Ian Bradley  
Cavendish Communications

publishers of the magazine 'Now!', are seeking damages for libel from the publishers and editor of *Private Eye* over statements in the current issue about the magazine's circulation.

...*Private Eye* has made several references in the past few weeks to the circulation of 'Now!', which was started by Sir James Goldsmith, the financier, in September.

Mr Fraser, of course, will not have been bothered by the response by the Labour benches.

Mr Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall, South, for instance, described the motion as "nonsense on stilts", and Mr Tam Dalyell, from West Lothian, said it was ill timed, ill conceived, ill informed and irresponsible.

But Mr Fraser will have been more concerned at the unexpected support from Mr Russell Kerr, a stalwart of Labour's left-wing Tribune Group, who supported a register but with the proviso that those included could opt for community service as well as the Air Force, Army or Navy.

As a counter to the hawkish Mr Kerr came Mr Cranley Onslow, Conservative MP for Woking and not usually associated with dovecotes. He argued against Mr Fraser's proposal because felt that professional soldiers, whose job was to defend their country, did not want to be turned into youth leaders.

Although it would be a good idea to have some way of identifying people such as doctors, who would be needed in an emergency, he was against the idea of making the Services as a means of getting layabouts off the streets.

The strike showed the undemocratic nature of Britain's unions.

## South African minister 'aware of certain facts'

Continued from page 1  
expecting to reclaim it from their insurers.

Only later, after investigations by insurers for the ship (valued at \$24m) and cargo, did suspicious circumstances emerge, including an allegation by a Tunisian member of the crew interviewed by English lawyers acting for Lloyd's, that the ship discharged its cargo at Durban, was filled with sea water, and sank off Dakar after the crew had taken to the boats.

Twelve Greek crew members interviewed by British lawyers are still insisting, however, that the Salem did not call at any port in Africa on her way from Kuwait to Italy, where Shell's oil was to have been delivered.

A central mystery surrounds the identity and role of a shadowy "middleman", the Liberian-owned, Swiss-based company Shipmax, to whom the Salem was bareboat-chartered throughout.

The Salem was managed, operated and crewed by Shipmax, without whose knowledge it could hardly have called in South Africa and discharged its cargo. But lawyers calling at Shipmax's Zurich offices this week were told that there was no company there; it was merely a telex accommodation address.

If the ship did call in South Africa, key evidence would be the documents of title to the

consignment, page 13

## Public services pay deal may be near

By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

Pay talks covering more than 74,000 public service workers last night appeared to be edging towards settlement. Union leaders representing manual workers in the gas industry agreed to recommend to their members an increased offer of between 15 and 18 per cent.

Negotiations covering 32,000 manual workers in the water supply and sewerage industry continued last night, and it was understood that the employers had improved their offer.

The total package, which had not been accepted by the four unions in the industry, was worth about 21 per cent. The water unions were seeking parity with employees in the gas and electricity industries and negotiators were awaiting details of the gas workers' offer before continuing talks.

Almost eight hours of negotiations at British Gas headquarters produced an extra £1 a week for all grades, extra holidays, and improved holiday pay.

Union officials were unhappy at the National Water Council's insistence that the 54-week offer should be phased in over a period to next August. The total offer amounted to 13.2 per cent on basic rates, and about 8 per cent for comparability.

On the outcome of the matter huge sums depend. If the loss of the ship and its cargo off West Africa was genuine, as the Greek crew maintain, underwriters, mainly in London, stand to lose about \$80m. If the Tunisian's allegation is proved, the underwriters will be in the clear, London insurers said last night, and the loss will fall on the owners of the ship and cargo.

The careers service, provided by local education authorities, has risen to the challenge of the unprecedented levels of youth unemployment, the report says.

Vocational guidance interviews in schools and colleges rose by 30 per cent to nearly 1,200,000 in 1978, vocational guidance to unemployed young people went up by more than 200 per cent to 274,000 interviews, and job placings were maintained at about 200,000 a year.

The Careers Service, 1974-79 (Department of Employment Careers Service Branch, Stationery Office).

**WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY:** c, cloud; f, fair;

r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

Amsterdam 1/27 Dordrecht 1/24 Rotterdam 1/27

Hilversum 1/27 Alkmaar 1/24 Groningen 1/24

Haarlem 1/27 Utrecht 1/24 Leiden 1/24

Berlin 1/27 Frankfurt 1/24 Hamburg 1/24

Bonn 1/27 Stuttgart 1/24 Munich 1/24

Bremen 1/27 Hanover 1/24 Bremen 1/24

Duisburg 1/27 Düsseldorf 1/24 Cologne 1/27

Frankfurt 1/27 Jersey 1/24 Luxembourg 1/24

Gibraltar 1/27 Jersey 1/24 Luxembourg 1/24

Paris 1/27 Paris 1/24 Paris 1/24

London 1/27 London 1/24 London 1/24

Edinburgh 1/27 Edinburgh 1/24 Edinburgh 1/24

Glasgow 1/27 Glasgow 1/24 Glasgow 1/24

Belfast 1/27 Belfast 1/24 Belfast 1/24

Cardiff 1/27 Cardiff 1/24 Cardiff 1/24

Sheffield 1/27 Sheffield 1/24 Sheffield 1/24

Birmingham 1/27 Birmingham 1/24 Birmingham 1/24

Nottingham 1/27 Nottingham 1/24 Nottingham 1/24

Leeds 1/27 Leeds 1/24 Leeds 1/24

Sheffield 1/27 Sheffield 1/24 Sheffield 1/24

Wales 1/27 Wales 1/24 Wales 1/24

Scotland 1/27 Scotland 1/24 Scotland 1/24

Ireland 1/27 Ireland 1/24 Ireland 1/24

Channel Islands 1/27 Jersey 1/24 Jersey 1/24

Malta 1/27 Malta 1/24 Malta 1/24

Portugal 1/27 Portugal 1/24 Portugal 1/24

Spain 1/27 Spain 1/24 Spain 1/24

Italy 1/27 Italy 1/24 Italy 1/24

Austria 1/27 Austria 1/24 Austria 1/24

Switzerland 1/27 Switzerland 1/24 Switzerland 1/24

Belgium 1/27 Belgium 1/24 Belgium 1/24

Netherlands 1/27 Netherlands 1/24 Netherlands 1/24

Denmark 1/27 Denmark 1/24 Denmark 1/24

Norway 1/27 Norway 1/24 Norway 1/24

Iceland 1/27 Iceland 1/24 Iceland 1/24

Finland 1/27 Finland 1/24 Finland 1/24

Sweden 1/27 Sweden 1/24 Sweden 1/24

Poland 1/27 Poland 1/24 Poland 1/24

Czechoslovakia 1/27 Czechoslovakia 1/24 Czechoslovakia 1/24

Yugoslavia 1/27 Yugoslavia 1/24 Yugoslavia 1/24

Hungary 1/27 Hungary 1/24 Hungary 1/24

Romania 1/27 Romania 1/24 Romania 1/24

USSR 1/27 USSR 1/24 USSR 1/24

Turkey 1/27 Turkey 1/24 Turkey 1/24

Greece 1/27 Greece 1/24 Greece 1/24

Algeria 1/27 Algeria 1/24 Algeria 1/24

Tunisia 1/27 Tunisia 1/24 Tunisia 1/24

Morocco 1/27 Morocco 1/24 Morocco 1/24

Yemen 1/27 Yemen 1/24 Yemen 1/24

Lebanon 1/27 Lebanon 1/24 Lebanon 1/24

Syria 1/27 Syria 1/24 Syria 1/24

Israel 1/27 Israel 1/24 Israel 1/24

Jordan 1/27 Jordan 1/24 Jordan 1/24

Kuwait 1/27 Kuwait 1/24 Kuwait 1/24

Oman 1/27 Oman 1/24 Oman 1/24

## HOME NEWS

## Dealers say they did not break law in auction bidding pact

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

Three of the world's leading art dealers, Agnew's of Bond Street, Artemis of Duke Street and Eugene Thaw of New York, yesterday admitted to entering into a secret auction bidding agreement to acquire a portrait sculpture by Algarbi, but said that they had not broken the law.

The question whether their agreement was legal hangs on the interpretation of the Auctions (Bidding Agreement) Act, 1927.

Their combined bid on the bust of Mgr Cervi at Christie's sale of the contents of North Mymms Park last September was £150,000; with auction premium, they paid £165,000. If their agreement was illegal, the sale could be declared void and the bust returned to the vendor.

In December it became known that Agnew's application to export the bust to the Metropolitan Museum in New York at a valuation of £265,000 had not been accepted by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art.

It advised Mr. Norman St John-Stevens, Minister for the Arts, that the export should be stopped for some months to allow a British institution the time to find money to acquire it, and suggested that a fair market value would be £200,000.

It is almost unprecedented for a dealer's export valuation to be challenged by the committee and Agnew's have made representations to the Minister disputing the committee's ruling.

Until yesterday it was not publicly known that Agnew's had made the auction purchase in partnership with other dealers. According to the 1927 Act "if any dealer agrees to give, gives or offers any gift or consideration to any other person as an inducement . . . for

absenting . . . from bidding at a sale by auction" he shall be guilty of an offence.

It has been generally assumed over the years that that applies to partnerships entered into before auctions.

However, dealers have a way out and can remain within the law: "provided that a dealer has previously to an auction entered into an agreement in writing . . . and . . . deposited a copy of the agreement with the auctioneer".

Agnew's and their partners did not lodge notice of their agreement with Christie's.

It has generally been considered that an agreement between dealers to bid in partnership on any lot at auction comes within the scope of "an inducement for abstaining from bidding". Both Christie's and Sotheby's say that from time to time they receive notice before a sale of such partnership arrangements. They agree that it does not happen often.

"This could mean that dealers do not act in partnership," one auctioneer said, "or it could mean that they have forgotten that it is necessary to give such notice."

Agnew's, in a statement issued yesterday, said that interpretation of the Act "It has always been and remains our understanding" they said, "that the provisions of that Act are only contravened when any person induces another who would otherwise have bid at an auction to abstain from doing so.

In this case, however, having regard to the object in question and the likely price, none of the three parties concerned intended to bid solely on its own account but by joining with the others to provide finance jointly did put themselves in a position to do so.

"So far, therefore, from inducing another not to bid, the arrangement was intended to enable a bid to be made which would not otherwise have been offered."



The Prince of Wales during his tour yesterday of the headquarters in Esher, Surrey, of the General and Municipal Workers' Union. It was his third visit to a trade union in recent months. Mr David Basnett, the general secretary, is behind the Prince.

## Expense curbs heart transplants

By Nicholas Timmins

The early success of this week's two heart transplants has increased optimism about the future of the operation in Britain. Both patients yesterday were said to be doing well.

It is early days yet for both Mr Ronald Marney, aged 59, who yesterday was well enough 36 hours after the operation to eat steak and chips, and his three sons and to spend a brief time out of bed, and Mr Nigel Olnay, aged 35, Tuesday's recipient.

Mr Keith Castle, aged 52, a Battersea builder, has now spent more than six months with his new heart, and Mr Andrew Barlow, aged 29, is expected to leave hospital shortly, after his transplant in November.

But while some further transplants can be expected, a rush to set up new teams is unlikely.

Shortage of health service funds and skilled staff, the need to follow cases for long periods, and a possible reorganization of cardiac units is likely to ensure that.

Professor John Goodwin, Professor of Clinical Cardiology at Hammersmith Hospital and a member of the Government's transplant advisory panel, says that steady improving results show heart transplantation "is no longer purely a research activity". Despite the numbers who could benefit, estimated at

not fewer than 100 a year and maybe many more, he does not expect a big expansion in activity.

"Eight cash limits are making it very difficult even to keep going with the work we are doing already. All of us want to ensure that our current work is getting maximum support before we embark on anything new, and it is likely that much of the funds will have to come from sources outside the NHS."

A report recommending a rationalization of cardiac units, with fewer centres doing more work, is due for publication this month. Such a course is likely to restrict new ventures.

No single breakthrough has led to the more optimistic outlook after a voluntary five-year moratorium in Britain up to last year. In the United States Dr Norman Shumway, who has performed just over half of all the world's transplants, has been getting steadily improving results. About half of those who survive the operation have a five-year life expectancy.

A better understanding of rejection and new drugs have helped, as have improved agents for treating the infections that easily set in during treatment to prevent rejection.

And a crucial factor has been the widespread acceptance by doctors, and apparently by the public, of the concept of brain death. In 1976 the royal colleges circulated tests to establish brain death in, for example, road crash victims, where the brain dies but heartbeat and breathing are maintained by machine.

The tests are carried out by doctors unconnected with the transplant, and if brain death is established the heart can be removed while still beating.

This is essential for success, surgeons say, as it prevents damage from oxygen starvation.

The Department of Health gave cautious reapproval for transplants to restart in 1978, on condition that they were not done at the expense of other NHS patients. Centres performing them had to have adequate back-up facilities, including knowledge of treating rejection, and the operations were to be part of a planned programme.

Transplants, however, are expensive. The estimated cost in the first year is about £15,000, and the department is providing no central funds. Although three of the five performed this year have been paid for by the NHS, the most recent two in Cambridge were backed by a £50,000 grant from the National Heart Research Fund, which hopes to raise a further £250,000 and is in contact with two more possible transplant teams.

## Parents are blamed for impaired speech

By Diana Gaddes  
Education Correspondent

Children from all types of social background often start school with impaired speech because their parents fail to talk enough to them, according to a report published today. Parents are also criticized for failing to teach good table manners.

More than 60 nursery, infant and primary school teachers took part in a survey on nursery education carried out by the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association. Their views are published in *Report*, the association's monthly journal.

A teacher from Burton-on-Trent said: "These days, in the affluent society, mothers spend too much time keeping their houses spotless and drinking coffee with their neighbours. They hardly ever converse with their offspring".

Another teacher from a rural and predominantly middle-class church primary school said that she often had to do speech therapy because even children from comparatively "good" homes spoke poorly.

We have to reach most of them in their homes, how to use a knife and fork, because in this age of convenience foods it is simpler to give them just a spoon at home".

A Bolton teacher described children who rarely spoke, were frightened of going to the lavatory, and could not dress themselves. Another teacher said that she made a point of having a one-to-one conversation at least once every day with each child.

Many children needed a lot of practice and encouragement in language development.

Most teachers were convinced of the importance of nursery schooling. A Bristol nursery school teacher said: "Research has shown that by the time a child is four he has attained half his mature intelligence . . .

"Surely we have here a unique opportunity to lay good foundations, not only for later, more formal education, but also for sound social attitudes".

Some teachers were sceptical about the long-term gains, however. Teachers from Doncaster infants' school said that although in September it was easy to see which children had attended the nursery school, by Christmas that was not so; and in subsequent terms there was no apparent benefit shown.

The Department of Health

never insisted in their action against hysteria. Far from being aggressive it was a minimal act of prudence.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) said the motion was ill-conceived, ill-informed and aimed at stopping recruitment to the armed forces.

"Surely we have here a unique opportunity to lay good foundations, not only for later, more formal education, but also for sound social attitudes".

No-one suggested the British Army was trying to set out on a world adventure by being in Northern Ireland and in the same way the Russians were not trying to dominate the world by being in Afghanistan.

I think the Russians (he added) never imagined in their wildest dreams that their action in Afghanistan would have this effect on the West. And if we are not careful, we are going to talk ourselves into a dangerous position.

Mr Cranley Onslow (Woking, C) said if these comments were to be believed, the professionals now serving could train them. They would resent this as a diversion from their priority task of contributing to the front line of the nation's defence.

He told the Stoke association of the NUT that the union was gravely concerned about aspects of the Bill. Authorities would be penalized by having their following year's rate support grant reduced if they spent more than the Government thought they should have spent.

"This proposal would subvert everything that local government has meant in this country. The ability of democratically elected representatives to provide the kind and level of service that are needed locally and for which they have freedom to organize on the basis of national conscription".

Education had to take its share of the public spending cuts; but it was his firm intention to make sure that what was spent was better spent than before and to see that as far as possible cuts fell outside the classroom.

Falling numbers of pupils made it possible to make savings without damaging educational standards, he insisted.

\* Whatever else is achieved in

Chief constable challenges MP to prove charges

By Our Education Correspondent

In deciding which schools to close, local authorities should take into account as far as possible the views of parents. Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday. It was the least popular schools that should close.

Speaking during a tour of Staffordshire, Mr Carlisle repeated the Government's commitment to maintaining standards in education and to raising standards in areas where the needs of children were not being met.

\* Whatever else is achieved in

## Popularity 'should decide a school's future'

By Our Education Correspondent

a child's formal education, that child should emerge from 11 years of compulsory schooling competent in reading and writing, able to use and understand mathematics, and with a general knowledge and understanding of the world in which we live. That is a minimum", he said.

He told the Stoke association of the NUT that the union was gravely concerned about aspects of the Bill. Authorities would be penalized by having their following year's rate support grant reduced if they spent more than the Government thought they should have spent.

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made it possible to make savings without damaging educational standards, he insisted.

BL starts 'hot line' on car safety records

From Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

BL's new service headquarters at Cowley, Oxford, said: "This is an important development and I strongly commend it to other British motor manufacturers. I hope they will follow the example set by BL and install similar facilities".

The number of vehicles that were unsafe because of manufacturing faults was small but the deaths and injuries that could result were real enough and something must be done to lessen the risk.

Between 1977 and 1979 there were 158 recall campaigns, 81 for British-made cars and 77 for imported vehicles. Not all the

cars are traced, though BL claims in more than 80 per cent of cases to have traced owners and made safety modifications.

To use the "hot line" a motorist must telephone Oxford 774663 and give the registration or chassis number of his vehicle. It cannot deal with cars registered before 1973.

The idea comes from the United States, where a "hot line" is run by a government body, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

In America 11,700,000 vehicles were subject to recall campaigns last year.

\* Whatever else is achieved in

Animal electric power plants generate interest

Worldwide interest is being shown in a machine at a Kent farm which converts animal waste into electricity.

The Italian state agricultural marketing company, ENI, yesterday signed a £200,000 deal for four. Nine other countries are interested in manufacturing the plant. It converts droppings from dairy herds into methane.

The daily waste from 320 cows produces 25kW of electricity and 33kW of heat, more than enough to supply the daily needs of a modern milking parlour. The slurry left at the end of the process is converted into a high-protein substance which can be processed into cattle feed or used as fertilizer.

The £60,000 plant, at Bore Place, Chiddesden, produces annually £6,000 of electricity and £3,000 of fertilizer. It was designed by Helix, a team of architects and engineers at Reading, Berkshire.

\* Whatever else is achieved in

The World's most advanced Windows look so traditional!

## PARLIAMENT, Feb 1, 1980

### Modern forces need 'The Professionals': conscription ruled out

House of Commons  
Bloody conscript soldiers marching on

"You should not be conscripts but you gone before,"

Mr Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C) recited this song from World War I when he urged the Government to draw up a register of those eligible for national or military service.

He said that the song illustrated the side effects which bringing forward legislation would have. He doubted if it would be unpopular, it would certainly stimulate recruitment and expansion of the voluntary services—the TA, naval and air force auxiliary regiments.

The motion he moved called attention to the establishment by law of a register of those eligible for national or military service. It noted the success of the Territorial Army, which had been recruited by the Royal Engineers.

The motion added: "Now over the next decade the greatest danger to world peace lies in the hesitancy of a sustained Western military and diplomatic response".

Mr Barnes Hayhoe, Under Secretary of Defence for the Army (Hounslow, Brentford and Ealing, C) said the return to Britain to the Territorial Army had brought many advantages.

He said that the Territorial Army had inherited a tradition of a highly trained body of men and women, not without reason called "The Professionals".

The Government had inherited a tradition of many thousands of officers and men and as a result some battalions had one of their companies in cadre form, ships were in the stand-by squadrons, and they were short of pilots in the Royal Air Force.

People had been leaving at an unacceptable rate but the situation had since much improved.

In the third quarter of 1979, recruiting had been 90 per cent up on the previous quarter, and in the year before, recruiting in that quarter had been exceeded only twice before—in 1961 and 1971.

They were getting people of the right quality as well as getting closer to the right quantity, perhaps.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) said the motion was ill-conceived, ill-informed and aimed at stopping recruitment to the armed forces.

The act of drawing up a register would be a major milestone along the road to a position where the nations of the world could easily head over Afghanistan into an unwanted war.

No-one suggested the British Army was trying to set out on a world adventure by being in Northern Ireland and in the same way the Russians were not trying to dominate the world by being in Afghanistan.

He did not believe that conscription would solve manpower problems. It would almost certainly make them worse by compounding the difficulties. It would require a diversion of resources, a dilution of training effort and would absorb scarce resources.

In pure defence terms, there was no advantage at all in conscripting military service.

The Territorial Army was making a substantial contribution to Britain's military capability but it was still below strength. With the improvement in the rank, increased training and more overseas training opportunities, the recruitment drive, numbers in the TA had increased by 2,000 and they were still flowing in.

He hoped employers would release TA members for their essential training.

## WEST EUROPE

**Mr Jenkins criticized for going beyond EEC ruling on butter**

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, Feb 1  
A serious dispute has broken out in the EEC over the measures announced by the European Commission for curbing butter exports to the Soviet Union as part of a coordinated campaign by the Non-Communist West to penalize the Russians for their invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the Commission, is being accused of exceeding the authority he was given by EEC foreign ministers last month when they agreed that any controls on agricultural exports to the Soviet Union should "respect traditional trade flows".

The main attack on the Commission comes from the French and Irish, supported somewhat less vehemently by the Danish, while Mr Jenkins is strongly backed by the British, who want subsidized butter sales to the Soviet Union kept to the absolute minimum.

The disagreement started at a confidential meeting yesterday of the committee of permanent representatives in Brussels, and was provoked by Mr Jenkins's remarks earlier this same day to the political affairs committee of the European Parliament.

In his report to the Parliament Mr Jenkins said that the Commission did not encourage any butter sales to the Soviet Union in the near future, and that any eventual sales would be made from the Community's stockpiles of old butter in limited quantities and at realistic prices. Except for small amounts of butter in 1lb packs we export subsidies would be available.

Mr Brendan Dillon, the Irish Ambassador, accused Mr Jenkins of wilfully ignoring the decision of EEC foreign ministers, and said that the ban on the sale of fresh butter to the Soviet Union would cause great damage to his country.

Ireland has no stockpiles of old butter, which are mainly in

West Germany and France, and normally exports between 10,000 and 15,000 tonnes of fresh butter a year to the Russians.

Mr Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil, the French Ambassador, said his government was "most distressed" by the Commission's action and accused Mr Jenkins of committing the EEC politically in a way that went beyond his authority.

The French economic interest in maintaining subsidized sales of surplus butter at a high level is best illustrated by recent statistics which show that last year about half the 149,000 tonnes of butter exported to the Soviet Union came from France.

Britain's attitude is similarly explicable in economic terms since it is not a surplus dairy producer but, as the biggest net contributor to the EEC budget, none the less pays the lion's share of the cost of subsidizing export.

On the face of it Mr Jenkins does appear to have interpreted his brief from EEC foreign ministers somewhat liberally. His main aim appears to be to forestall demands for even stronger action from the European Parliament when it meets later this month in Strasbourg.

The Americans have been pressing for a ban on dairy exports on the grounds that such sales could make the American embargo on feed-grain supplies to the Soviet Union less effective. One effect of the embargo is that it will be forced to turn to slaughter cattle.

The Commission, and officials from member states, are to examine at a meeting next Monday the imposition of controls on beef exports to the Soviet Union. These would be similar to those now in force or planned in the dairy sector.

Although the EEC is not a big supplier of beef to the Russians in normal circumstances, shortage of feed-grains could lead to a sharp drop in Russian meat production and force Moscow to look for extra external supplies.

**Basque extremists kill six Civil Guards in ambush**

From Harry Debellus

Madrid, Feb 1  
Basque extremists ambushed a small convoy near Bilbao this morning, killing six policemen and hijacking a Land-Rover ammunition. Police recovered the Land-Rover and its cargo about midday.

The six policemen were members of the Civil Guard, which is considered a part of the military establishment. For this reason it was one of the most serious incidents in the underground war of independence being waged by Basque activists. The number of Civil Guard policemen killed was the highest in any single incident, and their deaths are bound to heighten the tension between important segments of the armed forces and the Government.

That tension gave rise to a report published a week ago—denied by the Government—that a plan for a military coup had been thwarted. Police sus-

pect the military wing of the secessionist movement ETA was responsible for today's attack.

Meanwhile in Madrid, military authorities ordered the editor of the Madrid evening newspaper *Diario-16*, which published the coup report last Friday, to be court-martialled on charges of insulting the armed forces. The editor, Señor Miguel Angel Aguilar, had been given until today to reveal the source of his report. When he left the military headquarters this morning after being charged Señor Aguilar told reporters that he told the military judge that he had not yet been able to determine which members of his staff were responsible for gathering all of the information in the story in question. He said that in any case he considered it his duty to accept full responsibility for publication of the article. If convicted he faces up to six years' imprisonment.

**£266,000 theft as bank families are held hostage**

Weinheim, West Germany, Feb 1.—Two robbers escaped with more than £266,000 when they forced bank employees to empty the safe after taking their families hostage, police said today.

The robbery, one of the largest in West German history, began yesterday when two men in their early thirties called at the home of Herr Martin Heckmann, manager of the regional savings bank here.

They forced Herr Heckmann's 20-year-old daughter to call her father home on an urgent matter. She, her mother, older brother and sister were tied up before Herr Heckmann arrived.

One robber held the family hostage while the other forced Herr Heckmann to drive round the town, collecting keys to the safe and opening locks from those bank employees.

The families of each of the bank employees were taken to Herr Heckmann's house and tied up. Herr Heckmann and his colleagues watched the robber empty the safe and then they all drove back to the manager's home.

The robbers left 13 bound hostages who were not found until late last night when one freed himself and called the police.—UPI.

**Princess Beatrix becomes Dutch Queen on April 30**

From Robert Schuil

Amsterdam, Feb 1  
Crown Princess Beatrix will become Queen of the Netherlands on April 30, the day on which her mother, Queen Juliana, officially abdicates. It is also the present Queen's birthday when she will be 71 years old.

This was announced tonight by Mr Andries van Agt, the Prime Minister.

Dutch monarchs are not crowned or enthroned but are confirmed as sovereign at a special meeting of the States General in Amsterdam. This is combined meeting of the upper and lower Houses of Parliament.

The installation of the new monarch does not necessarily have to take place on the day of the abdication of the preceding monarch. By signing the act of abdication the heir automatically assumes the throne.

The installation of the new queen will take place in the so-called New Church which is actually one of the oldest churches in Amsterdam.

There were many expressions of gratitude for the years, more than 31, that the Queen had devoted to her people. Mr van Agt speaking on radio and

television immediately after Queen Juliana's announcement said: "The affection we have for our Queen makes it difficult to accept that her passing is now near."

These sentiments were underlined by Mr Joop den Uyl, the Labour opposition leader and former Prime Minister, who said the Queen "had acted with great wisdom in her role as constitutional monarch". Even the Dutch Communist Party expressed the "respect and appreciation" it had always had for the Queen.

Confidence about the approaching reign of Princess Beatrix was expressed by Mr Hans Wiegel, the Deputy Premier. "We all know how well she has prepared herself for her coming task," he said.

The Dutch newspapers today devoted a lot of space to the Queen's announcement. They addressed themselves, among other things, to the question many Dutchmen are asking: "What sort of Queen will Princess Beatrix turn out to be?"

The Crown Princess herself once answered this question by saying that she will not try to emulate her mother because the differences in character were too great.

Leading article, page 13

**Men held by police face Schild kidnap charges**

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Feb 1  
Nine men are to be charged in connection with the kidnapping of Mr Rolf Schild, his wife, Daphne, and daughter, Annabel Marta, who were taken from their house at Porto Rafael, Sardegna, on August 21.

Mr Schild was released on September 5 and told to collect a large ransom for the two women. Since that time there have been many rumours, counter-rumours and denials.

The kidnappers were portrayed as unusually harsh in manner. They are said to have threatened to cut off the ears of the women, to have maltreated Mr Schild's emissaries and to have torn up bank notes which he had sent them as a pledge of his intention to raise the ransom money.

The public prosecutor at Tempio Pausania today notified the men they would be charged

after a meeting with carabinieri officers.

Eight of the men were arrested on December 17 after a gunfight in the countryside near Orune during which two people were killed and a carabinieri captain was injured.

The two killed were fugitives from justice. One man, the ninth in the list today, managed to escape.

**Kidnap ring:** The eight men, all farmers or shepherds aged between 18 and 39, are now in prison in Nuoro, in Sardinia, charged with criminal association and attempted murder in the gunfight.

The prosecuting attorney said he has evidence suggesting that they might be members of the kidnapping ring which abducted the Schild family and other wealthy residents.

Recent unconfirmed reports said the two Schild women might have been purchased by another ring.—AP.

**Mafia round-up**

Cagliari, Feb 1.—Police raided a factory belonging to a Fiat subsidiary outside Turin and shot a guard in the legs claim that the attack was the beginning of a "campaign of the Communist Territorial Nuclei against Fiat." The guard was left to bleed to death.

The attackers set light to the infirmary but it seems that their objective had been the natural gas terminal.

But Mrs Sakharov said that a summons she received from the prosecutor's office last night as she was about to leave for Gorkiy was not to order her to remain in Gorkiy, as she had feared, but was in response to her request for better conditions for her husband.

Mrs Sakharov revealed today that she had also been to the prosecutor's office on Wednesday, when she was warned to stop her dissident activities. She was told that this included meeting Western correspond-

## OVERSEAS

**Military aid from France confirmed by Tunisia**

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Feb 1  
Mr Hedi Nouira, the Tunisian Prime Minister, confirmed today on Radio Monte Carlo that France had immediately responded to his request for assistance after Sunday's terrorist attack on Gafsa, and dispatched naval units to the area, as well as helicopters and transport aircraft.

The three surface vessels and four submarines patrolling in the western Mediterranean were "a very important and valuable presence", Mr Nouira said.

The French Defence Ministry denied press reports, however, that units of the 11th Parachute Regiment stationed at Paris had been sent out to reinforce Tunisian troops in the Gafsa area. The Tunisian authorities deny that the three Transall transport aircraft and two Puma helicopters took a direct part in the mopping up operations against the insurgents, who had already been effectively neutralized. The aircraft only helped to evacuate the wounded.

The aircraft were sent within the framework of the technical cooperation agreement between the two countries—France has no defence agreement with Tunisia—which provides for the dispatch of French military advisers and supply of arms and equipment for the Tunisian forces. There are at present about 100 French advisers in the country.

The 22,000-strong Tunisian army is apparently short of military transport aircraft, hence the request for French assistance.

The Tunisian forces appear to have the military situation under control.

The Government was now concerned with the ramifications of the plot, which was believed to have been inspired by Libya, but remote-controlled from Moscow. A plot to destabilize Tunisia, he claimed, ever since the abortive attempt at unification between Libya and Tunisia in 1972.

The attackers of Gafsa, equipped with very sophisticated Russian weapons, were infiltrated from Algeria, perhaps with the complicity of local Algerian elements, but certainly not of Aïtiers, in order to create trouble between the two countries, he added. Relations between Algeria and Tunisia have notably improved recently.

The French Government is keeping a very close watch on developments in Tunisia, where the advanced age of President Habib Bourguiba and a sense of political frustration create favourable conditions for Libyan-sponsored destabilization.

**Resistance call:** Mr Ibrahim Toba, a Tunisian opposition leader, accused France today of sending its Navy, Air Force and paratroops to save the Government of President Bourguiba. In a letter made available in Algiers, he urged resistance by all means to what he called French military intervention in Tunisia.—Reuters.

**Liberian denial:** In a statement the Libyan Foreign Ministry today denied Tunisian Government accusations about involvement in the Gafsa incident.

Reports of rallies came from Iowa, Michigan, Connecticut,

Ohio and Massachusetts, and more are scheduled for this weekend in California, Texas and Missouri.

At Columbia University, New York, the scene of some of the most publicized anti-war rallies in the late sixties, there was a scuffle between protesters and a smaller group of students who supported the draft.

During the fight, an American flag, which had been carried by the pro-draft group, was burnt by some of the protesters, who numbered several hundred. A member of the New York City Council told the rally: "The President has made the young people of America and their families and friends pawns in his pursuit of re-election."

If young men are required to register, young women may have to do so as well this time. Mrs Rosalynn Carter, the President's wife, has said she is in favour of this, and the President is believed to agree.

This proposal is being opposed both by groups which support women's equality and those who oppose it. The latter believe that it may be used by backers of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) which would enshrine equal rights in the Constitution—as ammu-

nition in their campaign to get the amendment ratified in sufficient states to make it law.

Supporters of ERA, however, argue that until the amendment is law and women have equal rights with men they should not be made to fulfil equal obligations. In Washington yesterday some leaders of the women's movement met to express their view.

Mrs Bella Abzug, a former member of Congress from New York, said: "Women will never shirk their responsibility to this country but I think it is hypocritical and cynical after our working all these years for economic equality and inclusion in decision-making to ask women to demonstrate our equality of sacrifice instead."

Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, said that the registration of women was anathema to Congress. He did not think it would be approved.

In a poll taken by the Associated Press and NBC News 78 per cent of those questioned said they were in favour of draft registration and 17 per cent were against it. Of drafting women, 50 per cent were for it and 45 per cent against it.

**Mr Kennedy hits at Carter 'war hysteria'**

Washington, Feb 1—Senator Edward Kennedy today accused the Carter Administration of generating war hysteria over Soviet moves towards the Gulf area.

He added: "I think there is a war hysteria in this country and they must be secured. But that kind of talk is getting us very close to a war-type of hysteria."

Mr Kennedy, who appears to be trailing the President badly in their race to become the Democratic Party's Presidential candidate this year, said the United States seemed unable to find the support it needed from NATO allies, Japan, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf nations to meet the Soviet threat.

He was commenting on remarks made in India yesterday by Mr Clark Clifford, President Carter's special envoy, who said: "They (the Soviet Union) must know that if part of their plan is to move toward the Persian Gulf that means war."

Today Mr Kennedy said in a television interview: "I am strongly opposed to unilateral action by the United States in that part of the world."

"We do have vital interests

and they must be secured. But that kind of talk is getting us very close to a war-type of hysteria."

Senator Kennedy was campaigning in New England, where he will face Mr Carter in two important primary elections this month.

Polls show the President leading by nearly two-to-one in one of the primaries, state New Hampshire, about the same as his margin of victory in Iowa last week.—Reuters.

He has strengthened Romania's territorial army and intensified military training of youth.

At the United Nations, Romania was not involved in the resolution calling for immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan but it made its position clear by putting on record afterwards an official explanation which was as good as casting a vote against invasion.

Since then, and obviously in response to increasing pressure from Moscow, President Ceausescu wished to get some gesture reassuring Romania of the United States' continuing interest.

**China and Japan join Olympics boycott**

Continued from page 1

It was clearly inappropriate to hold the summer Olympics in the Soviet capital while the Soviet Union continues to occupy Afghanistan in disregard of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.

The statement continued: "We support the call on the International Olympic Committee to decide on the transfer or cancellation of the games, and we will work to promote such a decision."

In the case of the International Olympic Committee fails to make such a decision, the Chinese Government will ask the Chinese Olympic Committee to consider seriously staying away

from the twenty-second summer Olympic Games in Moscow."

The statement said the Chinese Government is prepared to consult with other countries on this question so as to take necessary measures in concert with them.

China's *Sports Daily* published photographs of Adolf Hitler giving the Nazi salute at the 1936 summer Olympics and world opinion would not tolerate a replay of the Berlin games in Moscow this year.

Captions under the photographs said that, two months earlier, Hitler's "executioner" sent troops to fight for the fascists in the Spanish Civil War.

Zaire out: Zaire will not participate in the Moscow games, the Minister of Sports announced in Kinshasa.

**Soviet alarm:** The summer Olympics "are unthinkable without the presence of American athletes, the vice-president of the Moscow Games organizing committee said.

Mr Vitali Smirnov made the comment at a press conference in Paris, the first given by a senior Soviet sports official since the intervention in Afghanistan and President Carter's boycott appeal.

The absence of American and other athletes would considerably reduce the level of competition in Moscow, he added.

—Reuters, UPI, AP and Agence France-Presse.

He said this assumption was a distortion of Soviet motives and had led to a "disquieting lack of balance" among American officials who were now considering arming Pakistan and improving relations with Iran.

"Never since World War Two has there been so far-reaching a militarization of thought and discourse in the capital," he said.

"An unsuspecting stranger plunged into its mists, could only conclude that the last hope of peaceful, non-military solutions had been exhausted—that from now on only weapons, however used, could count."

Reuter.

## OVERSEAS Palestinian autonomy talks gather momentum

From Christopher Walker  
Tel Aviv, Feb 1

Much needed momentum has been given to the flagging Middle East peace process by a sudden narrowing of the wide gap between Israeli and Egyptian plans for the type of self-rule to be offered to more than a million Arabs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The eighth and most crucial round of ministerial talks on the autonomy issue ended here today with reports of progress from all sides. At the insistence of Mr Mustapha Khalil, the Egyptian Prime Minister, no details of the extent of agreement on the powers to be given to the projected autonomy council are to be made public at this stage.

Although significant differences between the Israeli notion of a strictly administrative Palestinian body and the Egyptian plan for a legislative council still exist, both sides have agreed to accelerate the pace of negotiations in an effort to reach agreement by May 26, the target date set down at Camp David.

As a result Mr Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special envoy to the Middle East, will return to the region later this month for another round of autonomy talks. The two governments have agreed to set up a new working group to discuss economic aspects of the autonomy proposal.

Since the talks began here on Wednesday night, Mr Linowitz has quickly succeeded in defusing the atmosphere of crisis which surrounded the autonomy issue. This had been the result of Israel and Egypt presenting diametrically opposed autonomy models at meetings in Cairo and Tel Aviv last month.

Maintaining the optimism which has become the hallmark of his negotiating style, a smiling Mr Linowitz said today that "very significant progress was reached during these negotiations". Differences were bridged and "substantial understanding was reached in respect of a number of issues".

Mr Linowitz criticized a reporter who voiced scepticism because none of the negotiators would reveal the importance of those subjects on which understanding has been achieved. Later officials confirmed that it concerned matters of substance.

The official communiqué was more cautious, it said that "during intensive discussions tentative understanding was reached among the parties on a number of issues".

At a plenary session of the talks this morning both Mr Khalil and Dr Joseph Burg, the chief Israeli negotiator, agreed that progress had been made. Later it was learnt that most of the concessions had been made by the Egyptian side.

It is still considered unlikely that agreement will be reached by May 26, but Mr Linowitz has smoothed the way for the deadline to be extended if talks are still progressing satisfactorily. His success in bringing both sides to accelerate the negotiating process comes after eight months spent mostly in dealing with fringe matters.

It is understood that the issues on which differences remain unresolved include the future status of east Jerusalem and its 100,000 Palestinian inhabitants; whether the Palestinian council should be granted any legislative power; and the future of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

No ministerial talks have yet begun on the related problem of what is to be done if the creation of an autonomy council is eventually agreed between Egypt and Israel and then turned down by the Palestinians.

"Questioned on this embarrassing issue Mr Khalil said: "We can never impose anything on the Palestinians. We are not speaking for the Palestinians, we are finding a way for them. If they refuse to take it after that, it is up to them."

Tonight, Mr Linowitz and his team of American officials flew on to Saudi Arabia.

**Curfew protest:** A synagogue was stoned by Arab youths and tyres were burnt in the streets of Hebron on the occupied West Bank today in protest against a curfew imposed on the town's casbah after an off-duty Israeli soldier was shot dead there last night.

The killing provoked demands for revenge by militant Israelis.—Reuter.

## Christian protest over vandalism

Jerusalem, Feb 1.—Leaders of the Christian community in Jerusalem today protested against a spate of vandalism against Christian holy sites and accused the Israeli Government of failing "to act against perpetrators".

The protest, presented to Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, and foreign consuls in Jerusalem as well as to the news media, said: "The impression is persistent and pervasive within the Christian community that the civil authorities have so far failed to exhaust all the possibilities open to them to curb such manifestations".

It went on: "It is not infrequent said within the Christian community that the perpetrators of such acts enjoy a relative immunity".

The vandals, believed to be Jewish religious extremists who accuse the Christians of missionary activity and of profaning the Jewish character of Jerusalem, have smashed win-

down in a monastery, painted obscene slogans on a Christian bookshop and anti-Christian slogans on church walls, sometimes with swastika emblems, and damaged property.

The protest was signed by the Rev Roy Kreider, of the United Christian Council in Israel, Father Ignazio Mancini, of the Christian Information Centre, and Father Bargi Pixer, of the Dommition Abbey. They represent the Roman Catholic and most of the Protestant denominations in Jerusalem.

Mr Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, ordered that the city should repair all the damage at its own expense, and the police and officials of the Ministry of Religious Affairs have cooperated in search for the perpetrators of the damage. But, despite a number of arrests, the attacks have not been stopped.

"We have discussed the possibility of providing a special police guard for the holy sites, but so far, for reasons of budget and manpower, we have been

unable to carry this out", Mrs Rachel Drori of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, said.

"But we reject the view that this is a sudden wave of vandalism. There have been attacks like these over the past year and before."

The clergyman called for an internationally guaranteed special statute concerning the rights and liberties of the three great monotheistic faiths in Jerusalem". Father Mancini said in a telephone interview.

Among those detained by the police in connexion with the vandalism were members of the Kach movement led by Mr Meir Kahane, an American-born rabbi. A spokesman for Kach, Mr Yossi Dayan, denied that his group had carried out the vandalism, but said he supported attacks on Christian sites in Jerusalem.

"It is a Jewish obligation to destroy graven images", he said. "The Christians have no place in Jerusalem, which is the Jewish capital."—AP.

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# Saturday Review

## A Young Indian Civilian

by Humphrey Trevelyan

I was at Cambridge in the late twenties when nobody talked politics. I was not a political animal—I had never once spoken at the Union and it was before the political years of the thirties, but I followed my family's devotion to old-fashioned liberalism. I had no special vocation for an Indian career. After I had got first in ancient history my supervisor wanted me to take up an academic career, but that did not attract me nor did his speech on the Home Civil Service. So I more or less drifted towards India and when I had passed that formidable examination of 15 three-hour papers, as it was then, there was no going back. In due course the fairy—or was it the witch?—touched her wand, and I was transported straight from a season's climbing in the Alps to the pitiless sun of the East, to another world which I knew I must attack and defeat. It was all so unattractive, in the heat, the harsh light, the mosquito nets, those abominable wicker chaises-longues, hideously uncomfortable, hideously uncomfortable. I approached them, the electric fans scattering the papers, the air of hopelessness of the emaciated figures sweeping the verandahs. I felt myself enveloped in a debilitating lassitude and asked myself over and

over again: Why had I come? Was this to be my whole life?

I was met by immediate kindness, being removed from the hotel to the house of a senior English member of the Madras secretariat, but that only increased my depression. My hosts were so kind, but they belonged to and were obviously happy in this strange world, for which I could feel no sympathy. I soon realized that there were two separate societies, British and Indian, which only mixed on an official plane. I was put up for the Madras Club, which no Indian might penetrate, however distinguished in the British service, save the hordes of servants in their white linen hats and swirling skirts, looking like the figures in a Daniel print.

I had made friends with two Indians from Madras who were entering the service with me and who during the voyage had invited me to visit their houses, though my English hosts clearly thought me a queer fish for going. Both families welcomed me. The Tamil Brahmin family made me feel hopelessly alien. I was never going to penetrate their society. The other family, Nayar from the west coast, were easier. As often among the matrimony Nayers the father was only a shadow passing through the house; the mother was the pivot of the family, with an intense, vivid personality which her gregarious, expert son had inherited. A good deal of Western culture had rubbed off on him during his stay at Oxford, but, however much I enjoyed the warmth of their welcome, I felt that even there there was a barrier which I would not be able to overcome.

Custom required that I should drive round the houses of the mandarins of the civil service in the heat of the day, pushing my visiting cards through the slits in the boxes to be found at every gate, a journey enlivened by the cheerful assumption of the

A young man's view  
of  
British India

"How do you do; this is my wife; we are going to Madras for Christmas, so you can't stay here, but the judge will put you up and you will have the holidays in order to get to know the station." I was full of interest in my new job and had thought I was going to be encouraged to get to know the district. It was a most unpromising start. The judge and his wife were good, kind people, but desperately dull, tied by long habit to the dreary routine of the place, early morning tea and hard toast at 6.30 am, breakfast-lunch at 10 am, Court until 5 pm, club for

course. I had to be fair to the man. He was a brute, but he was a worthy brute, dead honest and doing his work competently. Perhaps it had been in a way easier for my great-uncle a century before who in his first post had got his superior officer dismissed for bribery. There was no reason to dismiss this man. A hundred years before too a young civilian would probably have been convinced that God had sent him to work for the welfare of the Indians, a belief which gave a religious backing to the idea of the superiority of the English.

The Brute's successor was far from being a brute. He was an attractive man, divorced and with an eye for feminine charm, having plenty of charm himself. He realized at once that what I needed was to have something of my own to do. So he sent me to investigate the condition of a primitive tribe in a malarial tract in a cup of the southern hill ranges. Life began to be more interesting. They were the poorest of the poor, scarcely human I thought, as I followed them through that forgotten jungle, little black men dressed only in a loincloth, but they represented a human problem, even if I had no solution for it. At least, I was at last in contact with reality.

On my return I was encouraged to travel round the district. I tried my best to find something attractive about these dusty plains and ugly villages, with all the silt coming from the habit of the villagers to do their morning duty among the prickly pear bushes round about the villages. Those bushes with their savage thorns, symbolized for me the uninviting appearance of village life in that district, and the Tamai expressions for the right and left hand symbolized the villagers' daily concerns, rice hand for the right and silt hand for the left. But I found the revenue work interesting and it had the advantage of being practical work on behalf of people who needed an efficient and sympathetic administration to support them. It was a job worth doing, if not by me, I began to take a positive view of my new life, though I could not say I found it attractive. But perhaps it was after all better

than commuting every day to the city or teaching history to successive generations of undergraduates who had the confidence progressed only slowly. The Indian boy felt he must do what his English colleagues did and disdained to take advice. So he had to ride and hired a pack, which ran away with him in a coconut grove and smashed his head against a tree. The family came to see where it had happened. The English kept away, the Indians with intense curiosity followed closely throughout. Perhaps the English attempt to show tact and sympathy was interpreted as lack of heart.

Then suddenly, I was sent for a few months to Ootacamund, the famous hill station in the Nilgiri hills. Macaulay, who visited it in the 1830s, described the scenery as "the vegetation of Windsor or Blenheim spread over the mountains of Cumberland, and the "station" as having very much the look of an English watering place. A hundred years later still had that look. I knew for the first time the lifting of the spirit which the traveller feels as he leaves the heat and ugliness of the plain, driving round the hairpin bends up and up until he emerges into a new world of a ribbed. He told me of his pilgrimage to a famous shrine, two steps forward and one backwards, with an instrument in his mouth which prevented speech—shades of Papageno—to be taken out and dedicated to the god after a ceremonial bath at the shrine. He described too how the Brahmin had exorcised an evil spirit which was possessing his mother. Then drew a circle round her and intoned the sacred formulas all night, beating her until in the morning the spirit gave his name and thereby lost his powers and departed. Was it not, I thought, the same form of Eastern exorcism as the story of Jacob wrestling with the angel?

I had just started my career as a magistrate—the first case was of a woman who suckled her baby throughout the proceedings—when a kindly fate intervened. The Brute was transferred, promoted of course, I had to be fair to the man. He was a brute, but he was a worthy brute, dead honest and doing his work competently. Perhaps it had been in a way easier for my great-uncle a century before who in his first post had got his superior officer dismissed for bribery. There was no reason to dismiss this man. A hundred years before too a young civilian would probably have been convinced that God had sent him to work for the welfare of the Indians, a belief which gave a religious backing to the idea of the superiority of the English.

As they were entitled to do as they were disturbing the peace, local opinion would be members of the depressed classes who could by conversion achieve a better status in this world as well as in the next. One tiny village had a large church with hole in the roof and no worshippers, built at a time of famine when the Indian gods were asleep and deserted after the next good harvest when they seemed to have woken up again. Nor did it surprise me, as I tried a riot case, when Indian priests, Catholic and Protestant, each swore to the contradictory version of the events put forward by their flock, though one of them must have been lying. They could hardly have kept their congregations if they had not supported them in Court. Was it historical prejudice that made me feel that the Protestants normally kept closer to the truth?

I could not but admire the devotion of the Catholic missionaries from Europe. They lived the life of the villagers by whom they were surrounded, with a stolid that allowed no more than that, and might perhaps have to stay in their posts for ten or twenty years before being given a chance to see their families at home. Was it not sensible of them to build their churches like Hindu temples and so order their processions on the great festivals that little difference could be observed between St Anthony and Krishna? The Anglican missionaries, with their Gothic churches looking out of place in the home of Hindoo, working men straight from Oxford and Cambridge in the history of the early fathers and their theological controversies, never seemed to have quite divorced themselves from ecclesiastical life at home, but they knew when they were doing in forming the Church of South India and so uniting the protestant sects, giving them a national foundation. I could no longer believe in the absolute truth of Christianity and therefore the absolute falsity of Hinduism, but the missionaries, though competing for converts, were at least able to give some hope in life to the poor wretches who could often take no water even for drinking until it had stagnated in the fields of caste Hindus, and could perform only the most menial and repulsive tasks.

After three months of this desolate post, I left the south for the more congenial life in the Indian States. My last impression was of a little village of an exclusive caste, surrounded by a wall no more than ten feet high, which no one, not even the police, passed, other than those who belonged inside. The men came out every day to cultivate their fields: the women never came outside for the whole of their lives. It seemed so intolerable, but not to those who had accepted it from birth as a way of living and who would regard efforts at reform as an impudent interference in their lives.

What had I learnt in those three years in the south? Some humility before those Englishmen who spent most of their working lives in those little towns lost in the immensity of India in an atrocious climate, without recreation beyond a few days after snipe and the routine of tennis and bridge at the local club, and who in retirement never really reintegrated themselves in life at home. They were often narrow and rigid in their prejudices, but they served their country and India well. I knew that I had not the strength of character to persevere in their dreary and thankless task. I had learnt too that the unnatural relations between British and Indians sprang from history and that the time was coming when the British ought to leave, if they could succeed in disentangling themselves without leaving intolerable strife behind. Meanwhile, I could understand the strength of Indian nationalism and at the same time applaud the loyalty of Indians in the employment of the British to the service which they had accepted as their career, against all the weight of nationalist opinion. In the old phrase, they were true to their salt. There was, I recognized, much that was good in Indian life, and though social reform was badly needed, it could not go far under the British. It needed the impulse which could only be given by an Indian government. The British had planted a democratic system, but had suppressed it with traditional Indian autocracy. The Indians would have to find their own way ahead.

As soon as I saw my new home, a desolate little port on the east coast, my heart sank. I could find no redeeming feature in it. It lay in a district in which the missionaries had been most active. One village had nine distinct Christian sects in it, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society, both Anglican institutions, being regarded as distinct

sects. Not surprisingly, the great majority of the converts were members of the depressed classes who could by conversion achieve a better status in this world as well as in the next. One tiny village had a large church with hole in the roof and no worshippers, built at a time of famine when the Indian gods were asleep and deserted after the next good harvest when they seemed to have woken up again. Nor did it surprise me, as I tried a riot case, when Indian priests, Catholic and Protestant, each swore to the contradictory version of the events put forward by their flock, though one of them must have been lying. They could hardly have kept their congregations if they had not supported them in Court. Was it historical prejudice that made me feel that the Protestants normally kept closer to the truth?

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And so, I felt that I had come to terms with my new life, and that the best description of the British attitude in the old and new generations was the verse written by a scholarly British High Court judge:

Efficiency, a flame, no less,  
Would guide them through the wilderness,  
But we, a lesser breed, confess  
To sympathy, a cloud.  
*This extract is taken from Public and Private, by Humphrey Trevelyan, which will be published by Horwitz Hamilton on February 28 at £8.95.*



## Paperbacks of the month

### Master's voice

P. G. WODEHOUSE : *Company for Henry; A Pelican at Blandings* (Penguin, 95p and £1.25).

Penguins have recently been storing up riches for themselves in the hereafter (and probably not doing their immediate finances any harm) by reissuing Wodehouse in paperback at the rate of one a month. Here are two country-house sagas from the late nineteen sixties, neither of which first-growth but both studded with vintage moments.

*Company for Henry* opens unpromisingly. There's nothing wrong with the situation: actor unexpectedly inherits architecturally worthless and financially ruinous mansion which he hopes to sell to rich American relative. The early locations—Sussex and Valley Fields (Dulwich)—and minor characters—jolly skip-of-a-niece encumbered with wastrel brother and wet fiancée—also bode well. But Wodehouse is obviously bored with the unwilling man of property before the story begins, so the early writing is flat, the humour forced, and the reader lowers his expectations, reluctantly accepting that even

the best of us have off-days. Of ye of little faith! And now the minstrel, tuning his harp, prepares to sing of J. Wendell Stickney". At these, the opening words of Chapter 3, the experienced Wodehouse's heart leaps, recognizing instantly that The Master has tipped through the gears from first to top. As so often, the transformation is signalled by bathos and accomplished by a change of scene to New York where the eventual *opus ex machina* is preparing for his trip to England, accompanied by a delinquent aunt (a rarity of aunts) and a disapproving valet.

Things hot up at Ashby Paradiso on their arrival, and th. company is soon reinforced by a brace of impostors, a temporary butler suffering from terminal depression ("But Mr Ferris, if there were no maid-servants, what would become of us?") and a "sea-nymph" for posterity. Mr Clarkson", and an appalling stock-broker, described as the sort of man who calls you "ladle" and begs to stop him if you've heard this one, well knowing that nobody within the memory of man has ever stopped him telling a story.

Rural life has its usual hazards. Eighteenth century

paper-weights get stolen (though with their owner's consent), marauders prowl in the moonlight, vicars organize school-treats, and there is an engaging oddity in the shape of a ballif with a pathological urge to propose to cooks whenever the conversation flags.

An objective critic would doubtless point to similarities in the plotting of *Henry* and *A Pelican at Blandings*. In the latter, it is a picture which needs to be stolen, the American visitors are not quite what they seem, and impostors come, are exposed, and go only to return in yet more unlikely guises, with bewildering rapidity. The Empress refuses a potato, the Duke of Dunsable is thwarted from marrying above himself and from having Emsworth committed, and the course of true love is temporarily deflected by legal complications. The book opens with a rare glimpse of Gresham's sense of heaven—Blandings without pretences or sisters where a man can dine off leg of lamb and poly-poly pudding in the library without changing out of his shooting-jacket—and ends with Gally fixing things to everybody's satisfaction.

John Nicholson

### Fresh as first love

EDNA O'RENEN : *The Country Girls; Girl with Green Eyes; Mrs Reinhardt and other stories* (Penguin, 95p each.)

*The Country Girls* was the first novel Edna O'Brien wrote and it is now 20 years since the day it appeared. It has been reprinted again and again, rightly so, since the artlessness of her style and the awkward charm of her heroines are not the kind of things that are diminished by fashion or time. Both *The Country Girls* and its sequel, *Girl with Green Eyes*, are about the eternally interesting subject of growing up, what's more growing up poor, alone, in Ireland, and in the fifties, a time well suited to Edna O'Brien's recurring theme that the world we live in is a world run by men for other men.

Caitheen and Baba are two childhood friends in a small Irish village, but while hefty, gauche Caitheen has a father who drinks and another she loves, and who is drowned, delicate Baba is spoilt, tyrannical and the daughter of the well-respected local vet. Out of this inequality comes a friendship of sorts, that grows more even as the girls leave the safety of their village for

the horrors of convent life, and later the chance encounters of a bed sitter and a tiring man in Dublin. It is not simply that these two books give a picture of adolescent love that avoids sentimentality and cliché by their freshness and fluency; at their best, they have it all, the anguish and the comedy, and the dry despair of a Jean Rhys afternoon in the bleakness of a London hotel room.

It is often said of Edna O'Brien that her heroine never changes. Caitheen does indeed grow up; she becomes, in successive novels, more sophisticated, more brittle, more sensuous. But she is always the same woman, and like Caitheen, she believes that the only thing that really counts for a woman in the world is love, and that no man can either quite understand what it is all about, nor do much else than break emotional havoc. Indeed her male characters are rarely anything but drunken, cowardly or dictatorial.

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Caroline Moorehead

but relied on sleeping in cow-sheds, haylofts, barns, and on one memorable occasion in an applestore, practically swooning from the scent. He also slept in castles, between linen sheets, with the smell of beeswax and lavender. At one frightful flop-house his precious journal and everything else, apart from what he was wearing, was stolen. The weather was awful, but he was only 18, and everything was wonderful.

The book is a reconstruction, more than forty years later, of this trip, laced with recollections of other times past, the landscape viewed not only with its later literary associations, but also from the youthful

Leigh Fermor's knowledge of painting. Holland was instantly friendly and familiar from long acquaintance with the Dutch masters. German painters, entirely new to him, were discovered with joy. He took enormous detours to view some local landmark of the arts. He managed all this on practically no money at all—a modest £4 being forwarded to him at monthly intervals at a selected spot. In Vienna the money ran out altogether, and in company with the adorable Konrad, a gentle charmer and con man (*met in a tramp's hostel*), set about sketching the inhabitants for a small sum, and was saved by a cheque for £5 from his father, a belated 19th birthday present.

Setting out in the winter with a rucksack, old Army greatcoat, several jerseys, two white shirts and several flannel ones, a sleeping bag, *The Oxford Book of English Verse* and Volume I of the *Loeb Horace*, he took a boat for Holland and was off on a journey which was to last him, though he did not know it, for four years.

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to some strange chance he recovered one of his journals, for the last part of the journey to Hungary, where we leave him poised with the magic words "To be continued."

It may not have been good preparation for the peace-time British Army, which he never joined, but it certainly seems tailor-made for the young Major who, with others, kidnapped General Kreipe commanding Crete in 1944 and smuggled him off the island.

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break with Breton and his conversion to Communism, Louis Aragon gravely described *Paris Peasant* as the story of his mental evolution from a "mythological conception of the world to a materialist one". Don't believe a word of it. It is one more young man's dream of what Paris was going to give him before the age of thirty: Eusèbe de Rastignac would have recognised it just as easily as young Aragon's exact American contemporary, Jay Gatsby. I think the translator liked it too, though I am still wondering what "headache pencils" are.

### Black man's burden

The African Condition (The Reith Lectures) by Ali A. Mazrui (Heinemann, £2.95).

After a succinct but penetrating analysis of the problems and frustrations of the people of a continent containing 50 sovereign states, five colonial lingua franca and cultures, three rival religions, 50 vernaculars, two rival ideologies, one major and several minor racial conflicts with a race war in prospect, a congeries of tribal divisions and all complicated by technical and social "backwardness", Professor Ali Mazrui argues that what Africa is some atomic bombs. Nigeria has the oil wealth to spend on them; Zaire has the uranium to fuel them; and South Africa has the resources to construct them and deliver systems to combat revolution will place those resources in black power. Then Africa will be in a position to order the nuclear powers to disarm, instead of "planning" to lay waste the world.

A few other things, the Professor told the Reith lecture audiences, were necessary in the cause of mankind which is its due. The standard of living of the industrial and extravagant westerners has to be reduced so that Africa's (and the Third World's) will an up. The treatment here is a little complicated. First the West is to be encouraged to be even more extravagant and wasteful of scarce resources so that Africa and other raw material

suppliers can improve their terms of trade under pressure of western demand, just as OPEC, whose success the Professor hails as the forerunner of tables to be turned on the West in time to come, is squeezing the parasites of America and the EEC (And OPEC's aid to Africa is apparently free of the strings or chains which non-colonial aid entails). British trade union leaders, determined to "maintain our members' standard of living" as they say, are recommended to read pp. 114-115 of this book.

The Professor shares Kwame Nkrumah's dream of an Africa unified (somehow) and powerful, its humiliations ended and revenge. It is now apparently respectable scholarship to attribute to continents, states and masses of diverse people the personal feelings of individuals who read history with indignation or suffer sights from hotel-bars.

Professor Mazrui takes full advantage of "Africa's" one incontestable advantage: to attribute almost every shortcoming or misfortune to the colonial ordeal of 1880 onwards (plus the slave trade—white, not Arab). This short interlude bulks decisive in African apologetics as does no other colonial experience elsewhere. Why so crippling, so baleful? Others have survived such experiences, even digested them as acceptable nutrition. Can it be that some of the present discontent in Africa and its intellectuals derive from the 2,000 years of "history" antedating European slavery, colonialism with his Chinese gunpowder, his Semitic-Grecian-Latin script, Arabic numerals and other exotic devices?

Roy Lewis

first sight of an aeroplane over a village where, not too long before, an old man had recalled to him the first sight of a wheeled vehicle of any kind!

And in the week of the aeroplane, men arrived to make a cowboy film on the moors. "A pair of Stars made love outside the Hall House door", Torr says: "And an old inhabitant who came along was so ashamed at their brazenness that he could only gasp out, 'Well, Now, There!'" But Wreyland was always a touch puritanical. A dancer came to perform on the turf one summer's day, "a very pretty sight". But some of the spectators thought less about her dancing than her dress. And their verdict was: "Her garments had got no substance to them." As for the local boys who one hot day tumbled naked into the stream—"Well, Mr. Torr, if this be Wreyland, we might live in savage parts."

Torr is good on any subject: his night at the top of Etina, his comments on the models in Italian artists studios, thoughts on the site of Solferino, are interesting enough. But his records of Wreyland are indispensable. Only "Q" (with the characters in *Troy Town* or *Nicky-Nan, Reservoir, or Hocken and Hunken*) caught the moods and manners of the West Country folk more sharply. Torr is a wonderful bedevilled book, and it's pleasant to know he was appreciated at Lustleigh. One day he met the bellringers and asked why they never tolled for funerals, now. "But us do," came the reply: "Sometimes. Not for all folk, like, though. But us'll ring'n for thee."

Derek Parker

### The golden road

A Time of Gifts, by Patrick Leigh Fermor (Penguin, £1.25)

"He is a dangerous mixture of sophistication and recklessness" said one of his school reports, unhelpfully, adding "which makes one anxious about his influence on other boys". What on earth was one to do with the lad? Intelligent, lively, perfectly capable of hard work when so inclined, one never knew what he was going to do next.

Expelled at 16 from the King's School, Canterbury, and on his way to the Army via a London crammer, he was always the youngest at parties and in London life, still unpredictable (diving into a lake at a party and then remembering his borrowed tails), and then deciding that he would walk to Constanti-

monie. Setting out in the winter with a rucksack, old Army greatcoat, several jerseys, two white shirts and several flannel ones, a sleeping bag, *The Oxford Book of English Verse* and Volume I of the *Loeb Horace*, he took a boat for Holland and was off on a journey which was to last him, though he did not know it, for four years.

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Richard Holmes

### In the pipeline

The Seven Sisters by Anthony Sampson (Coronet Books/Hodder and Stoughton, £1.50).

Such acclaim greeted the first publication of Anthony Sampson's work on oil multinationals that a chance of a new assessment five years later of an updated paperback edition necessarily causes some repudiation. The Times, according to the back cover, believed the book to provide "the highest level of reading for those interested in the politics of oil". Much crude has flowed through the pipeline since then. The early chapters have stood the test of time well. The slightly racy style, with the descriptions of Arabs, Texans, oil tycoons and diplomats; the contrast of the hard American oil men with the Oxbridge-educated types at Shell, remains compelling reading. Mr Sampson has an exciting story of big business, intrigue, and international politics to tell, and he tells it well. On that level alone he gives a good read, but the updating by a single, rather short chapter, covering the lead up to the crisis, in Iran and the subsequent plunging of the West into a second energy crisis, is less satisfactory than the full revised version which is rather obviously needed.

Front teeth of a 1937 Ford from "American Grilles" by Pratolillo and Salmieri, published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, £4.95.

Soft covers on a book tend to give the expectation without the reality of immediacy. By simply taping on a chapter, Mr Sampson has been unable to relate the events since Iran to the arguments of the earlier chapters. His perception of the ambiguity of the multinationals' position, interested at one and the same time in short term trading profits and long term projects, of selling a product which at the same time they

exhort the consumer to conserve, is undimmed, but his concern with the question of control of the multinational looks less and less important.

I am far from sure that Western governments failed in 1979, as he says "a growing nightmare of uncontrolled corporate power". The multinationals' passive support of Opec, which he explains so well, has done them no good at all. The cutbacks in Iran and aggressive buying by a panic stricken Japan have pushed Opec from the multinationals to independents and an increased number of government to government deals. If governments wish to take control of their own supplies, increasingly they have the opportunity to do so. The multinationals are not so much leading the public "still further into hapless dependence" on oil, as desperately searching for access to it at any price to preserve their market share. The power of the multinationals is on the side. The real change of the 1979 energy crisis has been the lessening of the companies' role as international traders and the emergence of the producing countries as traders in their own right.

But whatever the defects of Mr Sampson's updating *The Seven Sisters* as a whole still deserves the accolade given by another reviewer in this paper, five years ago.

Nicholas Hirst



Pegasus taking off from "Inventorum Natura", the remarkable expedition journal of Pliny the Elder alleged to have been discovered in Somerset. *Equo similis erat, sed pinnis vespertilionis, cornibus cervi.* Drawn by Una Woodruff, published by Paper Tiger. The natives hereabouts call these animals the Pegasi. Little is known of their habits, as they inhabit inaccessible heights of the mountains and are rarely seen.

### Young man's dream

Paris Peasant, by Louis Aragon. Translated with an introduction by Simon Watson Taylor (Picador, £1.50)

"Here, surrealism resumes all its rights," wrote the 26-year-old poet Louis Aragon sitting down at one of the ancient wicker-work chairs of the ex-Dadaist Café Certa (*lurid*; un cocktail Oscar, 3 frs; un Dada Spécial, 4 frs); "they give you a glass inkwell with a champagne cork for a stopper, and you are away!" Images, images everywhere". And here, if anywhere, Aragon seems to have composed most of *Le Passage de Paris* in 1924-5, which is credited as the first surrealist novel, a prose extravaganza inspired by his wide-eyed wandering through the forgotten quarters of the post-war city in a long tradition of earlier literary flâneurs—from Nerval of the *October Nights*, Baudelaire of *Paris Spleen*, and the then freshly disinterred Comte de Lautréamont.

In fact the two main parts of the text are based on fairly solid journalistic formulas: the first is a bit of detailed reporting on the shopkeepers and habitués of a small, glass-covered side street in the Eighth, scheduled for demolition and urban renewal (*plus ça change*), a lyrical appreciation of the countryside in wonderland shades of purple prose, and the whole conveys a youthful enthusiasm and joie de vivre.

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The book spans perhaps a century of rural Devon life, during which time many changes. One paragraph recalls the attitude of Wreyland people to the '80s: when a mad come over to fetch something left for him a couple of days before, and it had been stolen. "People shook their heads, and wondered what the world was coming to, if you couldn't leave things by the wayside from a Saturday to a Monday without their being carried off." Forty years on, Mr Torr records the

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## PERSONAL CHOICE



Christopher Timothy who plays James Herriot in All Creatures Great and Small (BBC 1, 7.10).

There is no good reason why the action of Ibsen's *An Enemy of the People* (BBC 2, 9.25) should not have been shifted from a coastal town in Norway to a coastal town in Scotland, or why the action should not have been plucked out of the 19th century and dropped into the 20th. Pollution is pollution, small-town corruption is small-town corruption, and polemics are polemics.

And I doubt very much if, in the crossing of the North Sea, the play will have suffered the loss of any of its intrinsic qualities. For the record, tonight's production has been adapted by Maggie Allen from Lindsay Cargill's stage version.

Just like snooker and chess, darts could have been invented especially for television. In the small screen's coverage of these indoor sports, the close-up comes into its own—the tense hand, the gleaming eye, the dampness on the brow, the aborted grin, the gnawed lip. This is man under pressure, without artifice.

To the various rounds of Pot Black and the Benson and Hedges Masters tournaments and the Master Game chess tournaments which are all set under way on BBC 1 TV, we must now add the Embassy World Professional Darts Championship which begins tonight (BBC 2, 10.35) and ends next Saturday night with the grand finale.

Hartland is an off-punning umbrella title for the series of Saturday night plays from ATV. I assume it is just another way of saying love stories, a *suspension borne out by the synopses of previous episodes*, all of which I have missed. Title apart, I keep being assurred by intelligent colleagues that the plays are a notch or two or five above average and so I will watch tonight's play, *Family*, by Alan Hackney, which is about a relentless millionaire (Malcolm Stoddard) who fixes his greedy eyes on the twin targets of a pottery business and the boss's (his brother's) pretty personal assistant (Carol Royle). It must be better than I have made it sound (ITV, 10.00).

Ken Whitmore's play *A Decent British Murder* (Radio 4, 8.30) should be fun: *colonel* (Graham Roberts) throws a Christmas house party, offers £1,000 to anyone who can break into his bullet-proof library (complete with guillotine security device) and is subsequently found foully murdered in the aforementioned library. The fearful children, bored with their latest, over-played pop record, should be encouraged to switch on the radio, ignore Radio 1 for once, tune in to a service they may never have heard of—Radio 2—and listen to the Robert Mayer Concert coming live from the Royal Festival Hall (11.00 am). If they do not enjoy the *Carnival of Animals*, you should perhaps consult a child psychiatrist. They might even enjoy the bits of Schubert, Bartok and Janacek. It is worth a try....

## PERSONAL CHOICE



Pilgrims bathing in the waters of the Ganges: Spirit of Asia (BBC 2, 7.45).

In the more familiar of her two manifestations on BBC Television tonight, that of Little Nell, the actress Natalie Ogle joins the angels while in the other, as Lydia Bennet, she runs away with a man who is a bit of a devil. It is in the final instalment of *The Old Curiosity Shop* (BBC 1, 5.25) that Little Nell succumbs; and it is the fourth instalment of *Pride and Prejudice* (BBC 2, 10.00) that Miss Bennet elopes with Mr Wickham.

Four separate visits—on one and the same day—to the wildwood, trust at Slimbridge, on the Severn estuary in Gloucestershire, may sound like too much of a good thing. But the BBC's natural history unit in Bristol has put in an unassimilable case for its quartet of live transmissions (BBC 1, at 5.55 am, 2.00, 3.00 and 4.15). The idea is that we shall be able to watch the daily routine, from dawn to dusk, of the Bewick's swans and white-fronted geese who winter at Slimbridge after flying in from the Arctic.

Some random, interim thoughts on *Spoils of War* (ITV, 7.45) and *Pig in the Middle* (ITV, 8.45), both of which are now into their second week. *Spoils* suffers from the same faults as John Neschling's other serial (BBC TV), *Flesh and Blood*. Put any two characters together and they immediately start making statements instead of having a good, old-fashioned chat. Result: *Pig* looks more promising, with Dinsdale Landen hard going. *Pig* looks more promising, but not idiosyncratically enough, one hopes, to have a real affaire with the freewheeling tempestress next door (Liza Goddard). *Crisp*, eccentric writing by Terence Brady and Charlotte Ringham.

Especially good day, this, for male British opera singers. Peter Glossop, the baritone, sings the title role in Verdi's *Macbeth* in Italian, on Radio 3 at 2.15. Mr Glossop reverts to English on BBC Television later tonight (BBC 2, 9.30). Thanks to a very strange piece of programme planning, the attraction that precedes the *Crisp* interview is another in the Stuart Burrows Sings series (8.35), which must be doing the Welsh tenor's professional status a power of good.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: STEREO: \*BLACK AND WHITE; (F) REPEAT.

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davall

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

7.40 am Open University (introduction). Close down at 8.05. 9.05 Better Badminton: Playing mixed doubles (1st). 9.20 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop: Ned Edwards' gift shop. 9.30 Emery, the cumbrian and the naturalist Sir Peter Scott. With songs from the Mountain Rats. 12.15 pm Weather.

12.15 Grandstand: The line-up. 12.30 Football Focus: 12.45, 1.42 and 1.50 Racing from Wetherby; 1.10 Show Jumping—the Lancashire Championships, from Northwest; 1.40 and 4.35 International Athletes: Great Britain v West Germany; 1.45 Jackie and the Angels: England; the third Test, from Melbourne; 2.25 International Rugby Union: France v England, from Paris and (at 4.00) Ireland v Scotland, from Dublin; 4.45 Final score.

5.15 The Pink Panther Show: Three cartoons (r). 5.35 News: with Peter Woods, 5.45 Sport.

5.55 Wonder Woman: Partygoers are being robbed of their jewels, and Wonder Woman (Lynda Carter) has a "double". 6.35 Jim'll Fix It: Mr Sarile makes children's dreams come true. Two no parascending, one gets his photograph in Radio Times and three girls have a foam bath. 7.10 All Creatures Great and Small: Vets series. Which of the three shall have a night-off? James (Christopher Timothy) must decide. 8.00 The Dick Emery Show: Sketches include a holiday on the Brae. Richard Tudor is the guest star. 8.35 Dallas: J. R. tries to stop Jack selling the Asian oil leases, and 12.35 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Wales: 8.25 pm Northern Ireland: 8.25 pm Scotland: 8.25 pm as Wales; 8.30 pm Northern Ireland; 8.35 pm Scotland; 8.35 pm as Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland: 8.25 pm 12.30 am News and Weather; England: 12.35 am Weather.

BBC 2

11.40 am Open University: Countdown to OU Programme 4; 12.05 pm Turning on the Heat. Close down at 12.30.

2.00 pm EastEnders (1982). A rich-made costume romance about the dandy who became the Prince Regent's favourite. Stewart Granger plays Brummell. Peter Ustinov is the Prince. Elizabeth Taylor is Lady Palmer and Robert Taylor is George III. Pretty but dull.

3.55 Play Away: I am and songs for young viewers.

4.30 Top of the Hour: Portrait of Barbara Cartland, the novelist who died last month. Originally seen in the Book Programme in 1977 (r).

4.45 Horizon: The Mind's Eye. Repeat showing of the documentary which explains the secrets of

Geoffrey Smith on how to grow plants from pips, seeds and tops.

6.10 Open Door: The work of the Newcastle Trades Council Centre (NTC) in Newcastle.

6.40 Cricket: Australia v England. Highlights from the third Test. From Melbourne.

7.10 News and sport.

7.25 Top Table: Eight leading tennis players compete for the Masters trophy. They include former European champion Milan Orlovski and the present champion Gabor Gerencser.

7.30 Film: *Beau Brummell*: The Vicar of Fife. Kiss Before Dying (1936). Thriller about a college boy (Robert Warner) who commits a number of murders so that he can marry money. Also starring Jeffrey Hunter, Joanna Woodward and Virginia Lee. Recommended. Film ends at 12.30 am.

8.00 Animated Conversations: Animated film about hangovers (1st).

8.25 An Enemy of the People: Updated and geographically translated (to Scotland) version of the classic. With Robert Urquhart as the campaigner who uncovers government corruption (see Personal Choice).

8.30 News and weather.

8.35 International Darts: The British Open Professional Darts Championship. First day of the eight-day tournament. Tonight's players include the British open champion, Cliff Lazarek. From Stoke-on-Trent.

9.00 Heartland: Family by Alan Hackney. Drama about a millionaire (Malcolm Stoddard) who has an evil son, aamy business, and on his brother's personal assistant (Carol Royle). See Personal Choice.

9.15 Saturday Night People: The Russell Hartley show. Tonight's victims are Mrs Thatcher, Pam Ayres, Barbara Cartland and Angela Rippon.

9.30 Encore: review.

11.00 Lighten Our Darkness: 1.15 pm Philip Jones Brass Ensemble.

11.30 am Regions: news, weather. 7.35 Regional news, weather. 10.30 Inside Parliament.

11.45 Ghost story: The Saint and the Vicar.

12.00 News.

12.35 am Regions: news, weather. 7.35 Regional news, weather. 10.30 Inside Parliament.

12.45 Inside Parliament.

1.00 News.

1.15 pm Regions: news, weather.

1.30 am Regions: news, weather.

1.45 pm Regions: news, weather.

1.55 pm Regions: news, weather.

## ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

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See R.F.H. panel for details

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Anselme Bernard, Kenneth Riegel

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Mozart: Fantasy, Op. 145, K. 527

Schubert: Fantasy, Op. 146, D. 75

Mozart: Fantasy, Op. 147, K. 528

Schubert: Fantasy, Op. 148, D. 75

Mozart: Fantasy, Op. 149, K. 529

Schubert: Fantasy, Op. 150, D. 75

Mozart: Fantasy, Op. 151, K. 530

Schubert: Fantasy, Op. 152, D. 75

Mozart: Fantasy, Op. 153, K. 531

Schubert: Fantasy, Op. 154, D. 75

Mozart: Fantasy, Op

## Clive Barnes/New York Notebook

## Who is next for the City ballet?

The New York City Ballet is a... institution rather more than 50 or less than 50 years old according to which way you like to compute its history. A striping, nevertheless, and a striping moreover still in the past hands of its founding fathers, George Balanchine and Lincoln Kirstein. Both are in their mid-seventies (Balanchine has just passed his 76th birthday and Kirstein is some three years younger) and it seems reasonable to presume that they will both retire within the next 20 years.

What will happen to New York City Ballet, a company whose essential traditions have rested solely in creativity and the purity of classic style?

Who will be the successor to George Balanchine? Always, presuming that it is clear he is to be a successor, and the company will not one day drift adrift on the Hudson River like a burning Viking ship. Most people nowadays, if only because rumours, further their own paternities, would guess some arrangement by which Peter Martins would be director, in either name or function, while Jerome Robbins, who seems to have little taste for administration, would be the principal choreographer.

The present season has not been a particularly creative one. The company seems to be absorbing the loss of Mikhail Baryshnikov and the excitement his sashays, if fugitive presence generated. To compensate, Baryshnikov has become a sashay, a non-person, but in his brief ten weeks with the company he certainly raised quite a few sparks. There have really been no new creations this season, merely a scanty clutch of revivals, all pulled together on a recent gala programme held to benefit the school of American ballet. All three of the company's current

choreographers, Balanchine, Robbins and the newcomer Martins, were represented.

It was a curious programme that featured 79 females—admittedly most of them girls from the school in Robbins's *Circus Polka*—and seven males. This was a gala performance that is to be brutally frank was not very gala. It was brief, there were just two parts, and the second and more solid part of the evening was a preview of the company's new production of Robbins's very first ballet *Fancy Free*. This had not previously been danced by any company other than American Ballet Theater, although sizable excepts from the ballet were given by City Ballet last year at a similar gala.

For 36 years *Fancy Free* has never really even left Ballet Theatre's repertory—it is one of the company's signature pieces and its traditions have been handed down to generation after generation of dancers by word of foot. It was perfectly natural that Robbins, for sentimental reasons if nothing else, should wear this his first ballet, in the repertory of his own company, particularly as it is a masterpiece in the genre of character ballet where City Ballet is somewhat deficient. But nothing yet has quite worked out.

The revival, with its original Oliver Smith setting and Kermit Love costumes, looks band-box new, but the choreography and characterizations are far too hard-edged at the moment, quite lacking the nuances of ballet theatre's customary authority in the story. The sashays, sashays, John Peter Martin's (the latter dancing the original solo Robbins gave himself, but also combining this with the romantic *pas de deux* first danced by the late John Kriza) are oddly lacking in

charms. They seem more like slabs than gobs. When, for example, they have their little interplay with the young lady with the red handbag, the situation takes on an ugly atmosphere, almost as if they are contemplating rape rather than contemplation.

The first part of this gala consisted of bits and pieces, although whether there were more bits than pieces or pieces than bits could be a matter of dispute. It opened with the American premiere of George Balanchine's *Walpurgisnacht Ballet*, originally created for a production of Gounod's *Faust* at the Paris opera in 1975. It seems neither Faust nor furious, but rather a bland divertissement dedicated to Balanchine's well-known conceit that ballet is women. As it clearly has nothing to do with the opera whatsoever—except for filling in the music—it might have been thought suitable for extraction, and certainly it does have some nice things in it.

Some leaping feminine cohorts diagonally traversing the stage remind one, nostalgically, of the last movement of Bourree Fantasque, for example. The use of a trio, forcefully led by Heather Watts, as a counterpoint to his main ensemble, picked up the form and spirit of the music with Balanchine's customary genius. Suzanne Farrell, who often appears to be a cross between a nymph and a nymph, even caught something of the gusto of the opera, as she was loyally partnered by a bewildered-looking Adam Luders. It was not, however, precisely a dignified level. More like the ladies' night at the Turkish baths. If we want a *Walpurgisnacht Ballet*, I suggest that Leonid Lavrovsky's version for the Bolshoi is infinitely more fun and less objectionable.

This part of the programme ended, most appropriately, with Robbins's *Circus Polka*, a work specially made during the Stravinsky festival of 1972. It is just the very young girls of the school frolicking with discipline under the care of their special ringmaster, David Richardson.

tasteful. It also pays attention to the music's sub-text.

We then had two pieces by Peter Martins—miniatures both, almost miniature miniatures. His Rossini *pas de deux*, first given as part of the company's scrapbook of works in progress some 18 months ago, seems fluent but evasive. It has more steps than coherence, even though its aim, and it was decently danced by a quick-changing Miss Watts and Sean Lavery, seemed to be towards flowing cantilena style.

Mr Martins is having to take his first steps as a choreographer in a difficult spot—lighted attention—one, incidentally, wonders why he didn't start earlier, every single major choreographer of record did—and with his latest occasional work, *Eight Easy Pieces*, one scarcely knows what one can fairly say about it. It was created a week or so ago, it was clearly a masterpiece of a lazer beam. He is no fool. Mr Martins knows exquisitely what he is doing—he can run people out of the sidewalk comedies that have seen him in the dance collection of the New York Public Library. It was presumably intended to be as evanescent as a butterfly, and so it will probably prove. Set to Stravinsky's 1915 *Suite for Two Pianos*, Martins has conceived it as a simple trio for young girls in first bloom. The choreography falls in both stage and music without adding much originality to either. The three young girls—all fresh from the School of American Ballet, the beneficiary of this gala—looked like day-fresh children out of Mrs Lauder's. For the record, they were Susan Gluck, Roma Sosenko and Stacy Cadele.

This part of the programme ended, most appropriately, with Robbins's *Circus Polka*, a work specially made during the Stravinsky festival of 1972. It is just the very young girls of the school frolicking with discipline under the care of their special ringmaster, David Richardson.

For me it was the highlight of the evening—drawing proper and due attention to this school's greatness and significance. Gala performances may come round every year, but, hopefully with the public's support and the nation's support, the School of American Ballet, that national treasure of equal importance to the company it spawns, will go on forever. Whoever is at the helm.

arrives home from his office, his "family" awaits him. When he goes to bed, they leave. Well, of course, fantasy and reality. Pirandello told us all about that, didn't he? On the large dramatic scale, yes, but Mr Jannique and his Amilar have some devilish funny and pertinent afterthoughts—such as the perhaps simplistic notion that if you tell someone they are someone, they become that someone. To be surprised is a large extent: true.

The English-speaking theatre takes an extraordinarily sheltered and blinkered view of world theatre. We know American plays and English plays, and we amazingly scarcely give a damn for the rest of the world.

One got rich over Brecht, and Anouilh peaked too early. Luckily in New York City we have a tiny, valiant champion of world theatre—Robert Wilson's Chelsea Theatre Centre, our one theatre truly in touch with continental Europe, our one window on the non-English-speaking world.

Currently the Chelsea Theatre is giving the American premiere of the French playwright Yves Jannique's *Monsieur Amilar*. There are two intermissions, so there have to be said, in Pirandello's *Amilar* and it is a Boulevard comedy. But the play is simply that it is a contradiction in terms. Or at least terms that we once knew. Amilar is despairing of the fantasies of life realities, so he determines to purchase the realities of his fantasies. He goes out and buys himself a wife (of 20 years standing), a daughter and a best friend. He has bought himself a family in good working order. His duties are simple enough. They are paid to act out their roles, clinically but efficiently. When Amilar

## Gardening

## Unpredictable spring

For the purposes of these notes I beg leave to designate December, January and February as the winter months. This fits nicely with my conception of spring as covering March, April and May. The behaviour of plants, their growth and time of flowering is more predictable for the winter period than for the spring months. Plant growth is subject to several factors, mean air temperature, soil temperature and day length. Air and soil temperatures in the previous month or months have a very marked effect on growth as was revealed by a series of photographs taken of the same clump of daffodils on February 1, 1942, to February 1, 1942, and the same chestnut branch on April 1, 1913 to April 1, 1942, by Mr. W. Innes Wilks. These were published in his book *Weatherwise* in 1944 and reproduced in L. P. Smith's book *Seasonable Weather* published in 1958. Both are sadly now out of print.

The difference in growth from year to year is quite remarkable. In 1920 for example the chestnut leaves were almost fully open and the flower spike, still in bud was several inches long. In 1921 the buds had not even begun to swell. In 1940 no growth was visible. With the daffodils, in 1934 the shoots were only one inch or so high, while in 1932 the flower buds were almost ready to open.

Widely fluctuating temperatures from December to March are much more common than in October or November and thus have more effect on growth. Last autumn was very mild and the early flowers of many plants.

If you decide deliberately to plant for winter colour, it is always a problem to decide where to put the plants. Should we dot them around the garden or should we make one or two concentrated plantings near the house where we can see them from the windows? If we do the latter the danger is that there will be large dull areas for the rest of the year.

Personally I favour the latter course because some of the plants are not unattractive later on—*Hamamelis mollis* gives us a second dividend of autumnal foliage and the foliage of *Erica carnea* which is flowering massively just now is not unattractive.

In any case with a little ingenuity one can place some herbaceous plants alongside or behind the winter flowers so that the area is not entirely devoid of colour in the summer. One can plant nepeta, a variety of *Scium spectabile* or *Coreopsis verticillata* behind clumps of crocuses or daffodils. They will grow slowly and take over from the bulbs as their foliage dies down. Last weekend we had on down the dining table arrangement of the green *Carex elliptica* calixis, *Iris unguicularis* (I. stylosa), *Jasminum nudiflorum*, *hamamelis* and heathers. On my desk is the first bloom of *Camellia "Adolphe Audusson"* but this is cheating a little because the bush is growing right against the north wall of the greenhouse—and here arises another thought. If we wish to have flowers in winter and as early as possible in spring we must find a place for them that is as warm and sheltered as possible.

The rock plant enthusiasts unless they have a cold alpine house have rather a lean time in winter because your true alpines are normally snugly covered with snow and have no moss. So let us see if the old legend holds good again as it did last year. "If Candlemas day be sunny and bright winter will have another flight; if Candlemas day be cloudy with rain, winter is gone and won't come again."

Roy Hay

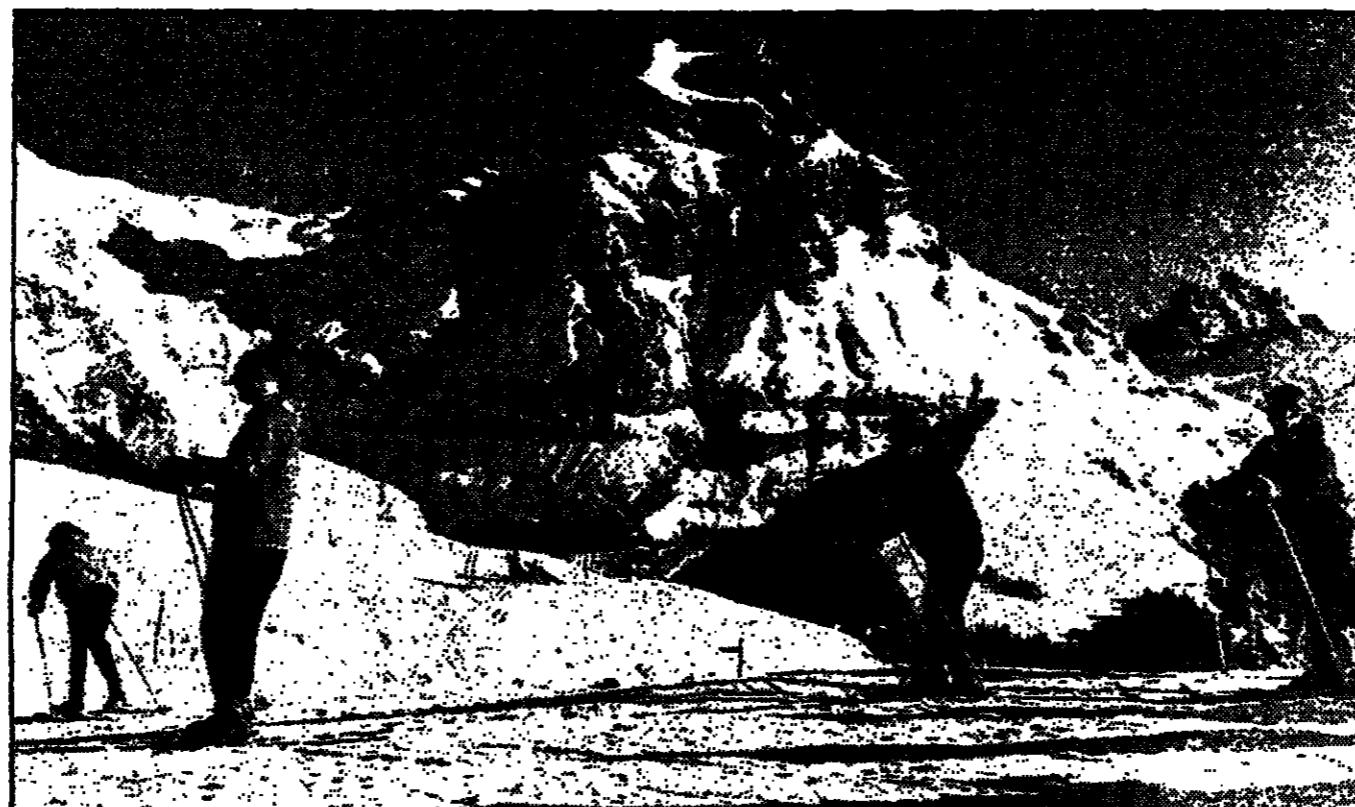
## Travel

## Aging gracefully

A few years ago I was watching a European ski race at Sanisario when I got into conversation with an elderly British lady who was standing beside me on unfashionably long skis. Casually she let drop the fact that she had represented Britain in one of the early winter Olympics. Not only was she still skiing but, as I later found, she was with a whole group of ancients who were having a very happy holiday doing off-piste excursions among the larches and mountain meadows of Sanisario.

It gave me new hope for the future. Now that the unexpected age of 50 is looming up through the mists of time like an "End of Motoway" sign in the fog I find myself giving more thought to ways of skiing gracefully into old age. This has never been a problem for mountain folk. I remember an extremely old ski instructor in Austria who spent a whole day drinking heavily in a storm-bound mountain hut and next day led us unerringly down a crevasse-ridden glacier through blinding snow. I like to think it was not just luck that got us home. City folk, however, still think of skiing as a sport for young people, who spend their nights dancing and their days swooping athletically down crowded tracks.

This is a misconception. I am convinced that more and more people are going to spend their retirement pay on the ski slopes, inflation permitting (or, more probably, not permitting). The Ski Club of Great Britain tells me they have members still well into their eighties and there is a rising demand for their holiday packages with a minimum age of 50. They say that the main danger for old people on ski holidays comes from walking down icy village streets. This is far more risky and difficult than skiing which has become markedly easier



age of their 12,000 or so winter clients is around 32. Moreover the visit confirmed my belief that chalet parties are the best value for money if one wants ready-made company and no cooking. They are cheaper than hotels and have the advantage of offering a kind of family atmosphere in which one can sit in the kitchen, have oneself a drink or a coffee. The food was good, the girls nice, and the chalet comfortable, with a welcoming log fire in the afternoon.

Of course you have to take the company as you find it unless you bring your own, and if you are alone you will probably have to share a room, but skiing is a relaxing business, and even a few agents from the counter-culture of age can be accepted as adding threads to the rich fabric of life. In any

case they may now head for the larger chalets where they can throw off their cover and book under their real ages.

The other thing about skiing into middle or old age is to get the right mental attitude. Some people still cling grimly to the idea that one must spend every daylight moment on skis. Given the price of ski lifts this is understandable, but there is just as much enjoyment to be had from looking at the trip not as a ski holiday but as a winter holiday, a way of getting away from Britain in January.

Personally I see less and less point in slithering down icy slopes in heavy mist or snow merely for the sake of having done it. Skiing fun when the snow is good and you can see where you are going. Otherwise there is more to be had from a good book, a walk or a visit to the next town. Given that approach, the grave is probably the limit to the age to which one can carry on. So maybe someone will start chalet parties with a minimum age limit. Staffed by "chalet grannies" perhaps?

*Postscript:* Last month I briefly sampled Superravel's no-age-limit chalet in Courchevel and found a very friendly and harmonious mixture of ages from bright-eyed youth to a mellow group which earned high respect by setting off each morning for the most difficult runs it could find. Truly skiing does something to people. A larger chalet—in this case a former hotel—necessarily creates a larger and looser group with a wider choice of company.

As for Courchevel, it is quite simply one of the best resorts in the world, a paradise of perfectly groomed pistes and open slopes intelligently linked and spreading across the famous Three Valleys to form a gigantic area with runs of all types and standards. It has only two defects. Its icy, ear-splitting streets are unnervingly dangerous, and the maps issued to skiers are nothing short of scandalous— inadequate, out of date, wrong in detail, and a cause of constant grumbles. That such an easily corrected detail is allowed to flaw perfection is inexplicable. In other respects Courchevel pampers its visitors with some of the best organized, comfortable and well-dressed skiing imaginable.

Richard Davy

## Chess

## Optimism for the Olympiad

The finals of the European Team Championship which ended at Skara in Sweden last week were the seventh of a series which I find the choicer and most fascinating of all team championships. Though not perhaps so important as the World Team Championship which has attained greater recognition by mere weight of numbers, it exceeds the Olympiad in quality if not in quantity and is a constant reminder that chess as we know it, the modern form of the game that is as opposed to the ancient form known as Chaturanga which is Asian in origin, first started in Europe.

The Olympiad consists of a vast hodge-podge of teams of all sorts of strength and weakness, ranging in quality from fine to good, to average, to medium to poor and to half-baked. But an intense sifting process has already taken place with the European team final and the British team final, the result is a wonderful collection of exciting and fine games. I well remember how this impressed me during the first of the series which was held at Vienna and Baden-Baden in 1957 and where I was the chief adviser. There were only four teams then, but they played a double-round tournament so that one had the pleasure of seeing great players in action against each other twice over so to speak.

The USSR was an overwhelming winner then and has won it ever since. The event assumed its present form of eight teams at Kapfenberg in Austria in 1970 and once again, as chief

arbiter, I was enthralled by the magnificent quality of the chess played. England had not yet taken part in this event, but we played when the finals were held in Bath in 1973. The first three teams then were USSR 40, Yugoslavia 34 and Hungary 32 and we came equal 5th and 6th with West Germany with 24 points. We fared worse at Moscow in 1977 where we were bottom with 21 points, the last three teams being USSR 41, Hungary 31 and Yugoslavia 30.

When it came to preparing our team for Skara we were fully conscious that our team was the best we had ever sent to the finals and that it had excellent chances of doing well. The many years' concentration on the bringing on of young players had produced a team containing four grandmasters and two players on the verge of becoming grandmasters. Moreover, and this was very important in its bearing on the morale of our players, the team was no longer going as a team of band of poor relations who would watch with envy the perquisites and rewards accruing to other more fortunate teams. This was all owing to the generosity of the firm of Duncan Lawrie which acted as fairy godmother to the tune of some £2,000.

The result of all this was at once apparent. In the very first round we met the Soviet team and scored 4-4 against them. Tony Miles set the tempo and his present form of eight teams was appears from the consideration that, had this been an Olympiad

and play confined to four boards, England would have scored as follows: v USSR 3-1, v Bulgaria 3-1, v Czechoslovakia 2-2, v Israel 3-1, v Yugoslavia 3-1, v Sweden 24-14 and v Hungary 11-21. Undoubtedly, had this been an Olympiad, England would have come first and this augurs well for our prospects in the Olympiad later this year.

England won three best score prizes: on the first board where Tony Miles scored 41/7, on the third board where Nunn did better with 5/7 and on the fifth board where Keene shared the prize with the Israeli grandmaster Kralzman with 41/7. Michael Stean had the fine score of 41/7 on second board and Speelman and Mestel both had the more than satisfactory score of 31/6 on boards 4 and 7, respectively. The scores on the lower boards were correspondingly dismal and are best left in decent obscurity. But all the same it was a notable performance and the first time in the history of the event when a Western European country finished among the medals.

No one has made such a notable advance in big international chess as John Nunn and here is how he beat the formidable Soviet grandmaster Polugayevsky in Round 1. White, Polugayevsky, Black, Nunn. Modern Benoni. 1 P-Q4, P-K3; 2 P-B4, P-K4; 3 P-Q5, P-B5; 4 P-B4, P-K5; 5 P-Q5, P-B5; 6 P-B4, P-K5; 7 P-Q5, P-B5; 8 P-B4, P-K5; 9 P-Q5, P-B5; 10 P-B4, P-K5; 11 P-Q5, P-B5; 12 P-B4, P-K5; 13 P-Q5, P-B5; 14 P-B4, P-K5; 15 P-Q5, P-B5; 16 P-B4, P-K5; 17 P-Q5, P-B5; 18 P-B4, P-K5; 19 P-Q5, P-B5; 20 P-B4, P-K5; 21 P-Q5, P-B5; 22 P-B4, P-K5; 23 P-Q5, P-B5; 24 P-B4, P-K5; 25 P-Q5, P-B5; 26 P-B4, P-K5; 27 P-Q5, P-B5; 28 P-B4, P-K5; 29 P-Q5, P-B5; 30 P-B4, P-K5; 31 P-Q5, P-B5; 32 P-B4, P-K5; 33 P-Q5, P-B5; 34 P-B4, P-K5; 35 P-Q5, P-B5; 36 P-B4, P-K5; 37 P-Q5, P-B5; 38 P-B4, P-K5; 39 P-Q5, P-B5; 40 P-B4, P-K5; 41 P-Q5, P-B5; 42 P-B4, P-K5; 43 P-Q5, P-B5; 44 P-B4, P-K5; 45 P-Q5, P-B5; 46 P-B4, P-K5; 47 P-Q5, P-B5; 48 P-B4, P-K5; 49 P-Q5, P-B5; 50 P-B4, P-K5; 51 P-Q5, P-B5; 52 P-B4, P-K5; 53 P-Q5, P-B5; 54 P-B4, P-K5; 55 P-Q5, P-B5; 56 P-B4, P-K5; 57 P-Q5, P-B5; 58 P-B4, P-K5; 59 P-Q5, P-B5; 60 P-B4, P-K5; 61 P-Q5, P-B5; 62 P-B4, P-K5; 63 P-Q5, P-B5; 64 P-B4, P-K5; 65 P-Q5, P-B5; 66 P-B4, P-K5; 67 P-Q5, P-B5; 68 P-B4, P-K5; 69 P-Q5, P-B5; 70 P-B4, P-K5; 71 P-Q5, P-B5; 72 P-B4, P-K5; 73 P-Q5, P-B5; 74 P-B4, P-K5; 75 P-Q5, P-B5; 76 P-B4, P-K5; 77 P-Q5, P-B5; 78 P-B4, P-K5; 79 P-Q5, P-B5; 80 P-B4, P-K5; 81 P-Q5, P-B5; 82 P-B4, P-K5; 83 P-Q5, P-B5; 84 P-B4, P-K5; 85 P-Q5, P-B5; 86 P-B4, P-K5; 87 P-Q5, P-B5; 88 P-B

Fred Emery on how close Mrs Thatcher came to losing a minister

## Cabinet tremors over the cuts

The political resignation that would have caused a sensation this week did not happen. No, it is not Mr James Callaghan's. The Leader of the Opposition has been rather testy with the growing chorus urging him to stay no longer on the manner of his going, but he will not retire before November if he can help it. In his case it was a pity BBC strikers prevented transmission of his interview recorded with Mr Robin Day, for Mr Callaghan seemed intent on showing that he was still in charge.

Had Mr Callaghan gone, there would have been no sensation, only fascination over the succession and whether Mr Denis Healey would be deprived of his inheritance. My reference is to the seismic shock of a ministerial resignation from Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet.

Consider: a government beset by a steel strike, having to become more provocative towards trades unions as a result of Lord Denning and his colleagues; a government wrestling with inflation and squabbling still more out of public expenditure; a government alienating EEC partners and even the Russians. A resignation would have convulsed the scene and propelled the Prime Minister to a crisis of credibility which she has so strenuously to preserve.

How near was such a resignation? It is a bit like asking how near we were to losing Harrisburg in last year's nuclear accident. We may never know, for sure, unless, like Mrs

Castle, someone in Mrs Thatcher's team is keeping a diary. But in the view of several senior politicians the if they force that on me I shall have to go Richter scale was certainly recording tremor last week.

The great "them and us" fight over money between department and Treasury ministers might have had five or six ministers muttering threats, according to one view; for another, the number was two, perhaps only one.

Now, the great strain of spending back still further is bound to produce ructions and conflicts of heart and head and loyalties. There is no reason why Conservatives should be any different from Labour in this; indeed it can be said that this Cabinet contains more men of principle than the last, the strain is heavier.

But perspective requires a clear distinction be made between rehearsing resignation threats to the mirror of one's colleagues—and actually going in to the Prime Minister and uttering. There is no evidence that last week it actually had to come to that. But from the Cabinet's inability to conclude its settlement over who surrenders what at least in the target of a further £1,000m off next year's spending (leaving aside our reeding "money back" from the EEC) it can be seen that some sour argument continues.

Those engaged in the battle want it clear that there is no

How near was a resignation? We may never know unless someone in Mrs Thatcher's team is keeping a diary.

real divergence over objective. Restoration of the economy is the agreed priority, so, too, is a steadfast military posture, even by the departments who spend most. But big spenders are obviously having to cut most, with one exception,

became a way of life—as much, one suspects, for Treasury officials as for politicians, and no one made more of than the Conservatives. And there the rub. How could the Conservatives, the party of the flag and champion of the Services, continue defence spending as it is? Well, the short answer is that they did, at least in terms of not increasing spending as they had promised.

This was not an courageous thing to do. Indeed Labour MPs would have been bound to applaud rather than jeer. But it must have seemed heresy when set against the dogma and commitments of faith. "Labour has cut down our forces, weakened our defences and reduced our contribution to Nato... it is already obvious that significant increases will be necessary", stated the 1979 Conservative manifesto, leaving the nuclear age cannot a brigade of tanks wait another year?

Under Labour, defence cuts

three per cent real increase next year over this year's defence spending, as well as getting and keeping "full comparability" for service pay.

Meanwhile the Soviet Union in Afghanistan seemed to confirm the Iron Lady's preoccupation over the Kremlin's ill intentions. This helped prepare public acceptance not only of immediate increases but of the costly and contested replacement of the British nuclear deterrent which will be decided this spring. Furthermore, we were calling our principal EEC allies "wet".

In such an atmosphere Mr Francis Pym, MC, who in some respects is a bit of a lone wolf, is others a political operator, is the last man who could be asked to argue a case he would not accept. The commitments the Government made were for him paramount, for national security, for morale and for political credibility. He had his sticking point.

And, although on Thursday afternoon some Commons observers were startled at seeing him sitting for a good while longer than seemed necessary in the row behind the Front Bench, the happy end of this chapter is that he has won. Now and when he carried it off this month ahead of the Expenditure white paper, be presented plausibly? As one backbench Tory sprang it on Mrs Thatcher during last Monday's debate, when she was talking about doing "whatever is necessary to counter Soviet policies", would this not be the worst possible moment for Britain to make "any unilateral cuts in defence spending"?

This insight into the strains of this so far secretive Government in no way suggests a Cabinet in disarray. But is it growing restive under pressure? Or is it, as ministers contend, good government reaching through tough arguments.

The Prime Minister, in reiterating the Government's basic pledge of 3 per cent, was thought by other Tories to have planted the question in order to help Mr Pym in his battle with the Chancellor. But, for her, that is too Machiavellian.

Mrs Thatcher was reputed at that stage to be backing Sir Geoffrey. Other Cabinet colleagues did not rate highly Mr Pym's chances of escaping the cuts unscathed.

But Mr Pym, MC, who in some respects is a bit of a lone wolf, is others a political operator, is the last man who could be asked to argue a case he would not accept. The commitments the Government made were for him paramount, for national security, for morale and for political credibility. He had his sticking point.

For whilst the recent changes in the country's sport have been significant by South African standards, by world standards they have been entirely superficial. The sports system has been given a face lift, with racial restrictions being relaxed in certain limited respects and usually during national or prestige events likely to attract international attention. But at club level, where change must occur if it is to have any meaning for most sportsmen and women—racism still rules. As a government MP said in South Africa's House of Assembly on May 21 last year: "Integrated clubs and integrated sport constitutes far less than one per cent of sport activities".

Dominant white bodies have enjoyed exclusive international links, but have now begun to open (albeit upon a subservient basis) their black bodies which confine members to Africans or Asians or Coloureds and do not allow mixing between these different black ethnic groups. However the third group—the non-racial sports bodies—which draw members from all the black racial groups and a small though growing number of whites—on the whole represent the majority of blacks in each sport. It is necessary as a result to have a single, non-racial and democratic organization governing each sport.

Sixth, within the educational system—and especially at school level—sport should be integrated.

South Africa should be required, therefore, to remove apartheid from sport by meeting eight major conditions. By doing that it would be on the same footing as other countries with repressive regimes—such as the Soviet Union and China—but whose sports systems do not reflect in their organization and practices their country's oppressive or discriminatory politics.

Seventh, within the sports system, the South African Government should implement a sports development programme to raise the level of black sports facilities and opportunities, with each citizen enjoying an equal proportion of state funds devoted to sport.

Eighth, all official restrictions on and harassment of non-racial sports officials should end forthwith. For whilst the white controlled sports system has recently been decorated with a few compliant blacks, the non-racial groups who have been intimidated by the security services or proscribed.

Some of these leading officials have been served with banning orders and have been denied passports to present their case abroad. Even the former white Springbok trialist, "Cheeky" Watson, who in 1977 resigned from the white rugby body and joined the non-racial South African Rugby Union, has been arrested several times solely for the "crime" of entering a black township to play for his new multi-racial team.

The first condition is that both the South African Government and all internationally recognized South African sports organizations should make public commitments to a fully integrated, truly non-racial sports system. So far they have hidden behind terms like "multi-national" or "normal" sport, refusing to declare a willingness to abolish apartheid from sport.

Secondly an Act of Parliament should be instituted specifically exempting all aspects of sport from the apartheid laws and regulations restricting it. At present, the 1945 Urban Areas Act controls black sports facilities and restricts their use by permit. The 1950 Group Areas Act segregates the population—sportmen and women included—and in October 1973 a proclamation was issued by the Sports Minister enabling multi-racial marches to be banned on private grounds as well. The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act 1953 and the Liquor Act 1928 prevent the integration of ground and club facilities for refreshments, seating, toilets and dancing. Many other laws interfere with sport—such as the pass laws which prevent African sportsmen or women from travelling freely to "away" matches or on tours; this would have to be stopped by waiving the pass laws for Africans whilst engaged in sport.

Third, part of that new sports act should expressly forbid the constitution of any sports club or sporting federation from containing racially exclusive rules or conditions of membership.

Fourth, all players, spectators, trainers and officials should have the same rights of access to all sports clubs and ground facilities.

Fifth, the organizations controlling sport should be entirely integrated, abolishing the present "tri-partite" structure which comprises whites-only bodies, small blacks-only bodies and non-racial bodies. The

## What South Africa must do to play

Integrated clubs and integrated sport constitute far less than one per cent of sport activities'

## Can Russian peasants teach us about worship?

As a member of the General Synod of the Church of England and before that of the Church Assembly, I voted for all the liturgical experiments then contemplated. Experiments had to be made in the West, but frequent visits to eastern Europe put a question mark against many things that I had voted for.

We were told with some confidence that old fashioned language in the Bible and the Prayer Book were unintelligible to many, or alternatively that though people could understand it when they tried, they "turned off" when they heard the cadences of Cranmer and the Authorized Version. But when I went to Russia I found fervent and large congregations, always including many simple men and women, who listened with intense devotion to very long services which were not easily "understood" of the people". It was as if the Book of Common Prayer had been composed by Chaucer instead of Cranmer and the Bible translated by the author of Sir Gawain and the Green Knight.

Knowing modern Russian but never having learnt any of the older forms of Slavonic, I could not understand much at first. But, like a Russian peasant I learnt to stand through a service of two or three hours, and gradually what I heard and saw began to come into focus. At the twentieth hearing I would suddenly understand one of the sentences for St John the Baptist's day.

Coming back to Britain I seldom felt the depth of worship that I encountered so often in Russia. But I gave two cheers for Series Two and one cheer for Series Three. We did not seem to have arrived anywhere in particular but we were on the way. There are some striking beauties in the new forms of service, as well as much that is insipid. I soon found that one can pray in the new ways, but for me, as for many others, the older forms remained "the C major of this life".

Twenty years ago we in the West had to experiment with worship, we needed new translations of the Bible and new church structures for the new age. Now we have had experiments in all these fields and what is the result? Some people have been helped and at certain places genuine advances have been made with groups that were previously church resistant. But by and large the churches are emptier than before.

But when I go back to eastern Europe I find that, without doing any of the things that I voted for when I was a member of the Synod, the churches have made notable advances.

When the New English Bible came out, the Russian congrega-

By and large the churches are emptier than before

tions, which are those I know best, were fervent but uneducated. Nowadays the preponderant element in these same congregations is increasingly the younger intelligentsia, precisely the element that Tzarism and for the first 40 years of the Revolution was most resistant to Christianity.

The Pope's visit to Poland has shown how deep religious feeling is in that country. And in varying degrees the same is true of other countries in Communist eastern Europe. In particular it is no longer possible not to understand the Soviet Union without taking account of the religious dimension.

The churches of eastern Europe are very conservative in their forms of worship, yet their hold on both simple and learned is great, and is increasing year by year. At the same time religious belief and practice in the West makes little progress, if it is not actually in decline. It would be going too far to say that traditional expressions of faith are always likely to have a stronger appeal than experimental forms of worship. But it is clear that by themselves the modern reforms do only a little, at the best, to command the Gospel to modern man, whereas in the right conditions traditional worship attracts with tremendous power.

Personally I conclude that faith is the supreme factor in the attraction of the Gospel. Where faith has been tried in the fire, as in the communist countries of eastern Europe, it is strong and draws to itself tens of millions. Where it is weak, as so often in the West, the attraction is far less. The language of worship and the structures of church life are secondary. Faith can work through any language and any structure but a deeper faith will generally prefer a worship that is strongly rooted in tradition.

I do not want to stop any of the experiments now being made in my own church or any other church. And I do not want to go back to the 1662 Prayer Book. But I believe that in the end we shall return to a worship that is more catholic and more traditional than most of what we are now trying out. In the end perhaps it is Series One that will suit us best.

John Lawrence

## James Bond: from action man to a slapstick puppet hero

James Bond is the most glittering and costly of the cinema's heroes. Suave and indestructible, he has strode through some 11 films, made a fortune for their makers and survived triumphantly through two decades. As we enter the 80s there are two Bond movies in the pipeline.

United Artists promise us *For Your Eyes Only*, almost certainly another glittering mechanized carnival along the lines of the recent *Moonraker* and almost certainly starring Daniel Craig. Meanwhile, Sean Connery, the original Bond and the best, wants to leap back into harness. His projected movie *Wardrobe*, which stars himself as 007 in a script co-written with Ian Deighton, is apparently going into production in March. All of which is interesting because the Roger Moore *Moanstraker* was the worst of the series, and the current retrospective at the NFT has not only given Bond some sort of official recognition but has also indicated that there's a nostalgic yearning after Connery's lethal '60s prototype.

Bond is bigger than ever now, but his status has shifted a bit. In the 60s it was stylish pop; at present it's costly publishing. The moviemakers have turned the repulsive 007 into an emasculated marionette, a dummy with moveable parts who merely acts as the central derotator for a slapstick world of combustible hardware and jaded mechanical serpientes.

Connery galvanized the rather dull scripts he was given into the晶莹的 image of Swinging London had gone forever. There was a sense, too, that British concerns were no longer those of the world. More interesting and important things were happening across the Atlantic.

This idea of Britain as a shabby little island delighted with itself ("Hail") wasn't conducive to the bogus imperialism from which the Bond heroes had sprung. Consequently, the Bond character became superciliously English and the movies tried to find themselves American playlands. The far west of *Diamonds Are Forever* was followed by another giddy American spin in *Live And Let Die*, with hot United States concerns as black power narcotics being given a kind of English overkill. *The Man With The Golden Gun* saw Bond flirting with the problem of solar energy. *The Spy Who Loved Me* was a very cuddly double agent and *Moonraker* was an Airfix kit version of the NASA space shuttle scheme.

The 70s were an ugly and abrasive decade substituting crudity for panache. At best their tone of sour compassion has produced some fine and intelligent movies: the emergence of talents like Coppola and Scorsese have been compensated by movies like *Dirty Harry* and its fascist obsession

with urban slaughter. The 70s superstud legend sky high diamonds are forever

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## GOOD LAW? BAD JUSTICE

Yet again the Law Lords have resisted the temptation to equitable but creative interpretation of law dangled before them by Lord Denning. How far they have rejected his arguments we shall not know until the judgments are published. When they come they will certainly be read with interest. The speed and unanimity of their decision, and Lord Diplock's comment that there were no significant differences between this case and that of McShane, suggest that the rejection is emphatic. But the full judgments on the McShane case, also unanimous, showed significant disagreement on important matters of law, and it is unlikely that the new judgments will fully clear up the uncertainties that remain in the law on secondary industrial action. Only legislation, now promised by the Government, can do that. The clear practical unfairness of yesterday's decision, however well-based on the statute, makes legislation imperative in any case. Its immediate result is that the private steelmen are to be called out again, in order to put pressure on the Government.

Lord Diplock's words seem at least to rule out Lord Denning's proposition that two separate disputes existed in the steel strike, one trade dispute where all the usual immunities for industrial action could be claimed, and the other a political dispute, aimed at the Government rather than the employer, where they could not. Lord Denning's distinction

between trade and political disputes does, of course, follow the existing law on the subject, though the Law Lords may well have decided on the facts of this case that this dispute remained industrial despite its extension and despite Mr Sir's ill-considered letter. There is a real difficulty in distinguishing between industrial and political pressure when the Government is the employer in a dispute. It would, however, be regrettable if the Lords brought pure political strikes for the first time under the cover of immunity. Uncertainty is still likely to surround the question whether the law sanctions secondary action wherever the striker genuinely believes it is in furtherance of his cause, or only where there are some objective grounds for his belief. In the McShane case the Law Lords did not agree on that. The need for legislation is shown both by the uncertain and the unsatisfactory nature of the law; and what is certain is not what is satisfactory.

The broad merits of the case were quite clear. The steel union called out its members in private employment not because of any dispute the union or its members had with the private employers, but because the supply of privately-made steel was undermining the effects of the strike in the public sector. The private employees were unwilling to strike, which is not to be wondered at when the union provides no strike pay, and wage increases in the public sector

would be of no direct benefit to them. Their feelings have probably not changed, but, with the threat of further pickets, they will very probably feel obliged to stop work again. No body of workers should be brought out on strike without being given a chance to reject the strike plan in a ballot.

Among workers in the public sector, the legal battle and victory will probably strengthen morale and sense of rectitude (already high) in a dispute which is exacting heavy costs from them, and seems set for a long haul yet. The private employers now have no means of redress for the losses they are suffering because of a dispute that they are not parties to. It is wrong that they should not: the House of Lords may be correct in its interpretation of the law, as applied to the facts of this case, but its judgment does not in the broad sense achieve justice.

We are sometimes told by scholarly lawyers that Magna Carta has no longer any force in British courts; that it is not binding. The private steel employers will have had that scholarly point brought home to them in the most vivid way. "To no one will we sell, deny or delay rights or justice." When it comes to trade union law the House of Lords holds, repeatedly and perhaps correctly, that no rights or justice exist under British statutes.

## A VOLUNTARY REGISTER WOULD BE BETTER

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr Hugh Fraser proposed the compulsory registration of all those who might be eligible for military or some form of national service at a time of crisis. This is a constructive idea, but we do not think it is necessarily the right one. That there is a case for improving the country's preparedness is unquestionable, although paradoxically there are those who will question it. Not for the first time in its history Britain is strangely unready to cope with the unforeseen. Our armed forces are well-motivated, well-trained and reasonably well-equipped. But they remain too small. Their reserves would be needed in wartime simply to plump out the ranks to battlefield strength, after which there would be no rapid means of reinforcement. There is simply no provision for it.

As a result Britain would be able to make a valuable contribution to Nato during the first month or so of fighting, but probably not for much longer. The common assumption is that the weight of firepower which could now be brought to bear, together with the threat, real or implied, of escalation to a nuclear exchange, dictates that the next war would be over in a very short time.

Such assumptions have been notoriously wrong in the past

however, and we have little reason to think ourselves more prescient than previous generations. Indeed, even if this assumption proved to be correct, the outbreak of war in Europe would still leave Britain with a lot of catching up to do. And outside Aesop, the tortoise does not always enjoy a happy ending. The argument in favour of Mr Fraser's proposal is that by being compulsory it would be comprehensive. If the Government did suddenly find themselves in need of additional manpower, either to fill out the armed forces or to help the emergency services at home, they would at least know where to turn.

One argument against, however, is that a list of names and addresses of untrained, unequipped young men, however able and willing, would be of little use unless one had the machinery to mobilize them and to capitalize upon their skills. Under present plans such machinery would not be in place.

All the service training establishments would, for instance, be run down on the outbreak of war; their staffs would be needed in the front line. Another argument against Mr Fraser's proposal is that compulsory registration might cause more trouble than it would be worth. However minimal it might

## A FIRM, PERHAPS LEFTISH, QUEEN TO BE

The House of Orange has had its fair share of controversy in the thirty-one years that Queen Juliana has been on the throne. But it has come through unscathed and popular, and Queen Juliana has been receiving tributes from many different sectors of Dutch life since her announcement on Thursday that she would abdicate on April 30. The position of the Dutch monarch is broadly similar to that of the British, in that he or she is responsible for asking the most suitable person to form a new government. But the Dutch political system, which requires the formation of coalition governments, often after months of negotiations, makes more demands on the monarch in the normal course of events; and Queen Juliana is widely felt to have carried out her responsibilities with skill and propriety. She has been praised, for example, for her role in the long crisis which followed the 1977 election, when she took the view that the Socialists should be part of a new government because of the gains they had made, even though it eventually proved impossible.

Queen Juliana succeeded her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, when she abdicated in 1948. She did

not have her mother's iron dignity, but introduced a simpler style into the life of the Royal Family. She sent Princess Beatrix, who will succeed her in April, to a local high school and, like other Dutch people, the members of the family were much seen on bicycles. There was a difficult period in the 1950s when Queen Juliana, much upset by the near blindness of her youngest daughter, came under the influence of Miss Greer Hofmans, a faith healer with pacifist beliefs, and was much criticized for it. But that crisis passed with the help of Prince Bernhard.

Then there was the other, more serious crisis in 1976, when Prince Bernhard himself was found to have been "open to dishonourable requests and offers" by an official Dutch inquiry investigating the Lockheed bribery scandal. It was thought that Queen Juliana might feel obliged to abdicate, even though there was no suggestion of her being in any way involved. But the scandal died down after Prince Bernhard had resigned from a number of official functions, including Inspector-General of the Dutch armed forces, and today the incident is no genuine welcome.

**Afghanistan invasion**

From Mr Ivan Krushelnicky

Sir, Since the latest Soviet act of aggression, this time against Afghanistan, various suggestions how to deal with the Russians have been put forward in the columns of your newspaper. May I, a former Soviet subject, be permitted to express thoughts which I am sure are shared by millions of people inside the Soviet Union?

Most of the recently publicized western measures against the USSR are welcome, but only time will tell how determined western leaders and peoples will be in applying them. Past experience does not cheer me up.

There is a weapon, however, about which responsible people in the West, information media included, maintain silence but which the Russian rulers fear more than all the western nuclear arsenals put together. This mighty weapon is the national liberation aspirations and movements of the non-Russian

peoples inside the Soviet Union, the last large colonial empire.

Now is the highest time for the West, instead of helping the Russians proper to preserve their empire for various immoral reasons, to help the tens of peoples inside that empire—the 50 million Ukrainians of your newspaper. May I, a former Soviet subject, be permitted to express thoughts which I am sure are shared by millions of people inside the Soviet Union?

The West should turn the openly pursued Russian policy of recognizing and arming pseudo-national Marxist movements in countries outside the Soviet Union against the Russians themselves by supporting the representative bodies of the genuine national liberation movements inside the Russian empire, like the Anti-Bolshevik block of nations.

For much too long the West has not shown any initiative in matters concerning liberty of man and of peoples inside the Soviet Union allowing the Russians a free hand for subversion in all corners of the world.

Yours faithfully,  
IVAN KRUSHELNYCKY,  
28 South View Avenue,  
Caversham,  
Reading.

January 11.

**Breezy informality?**

From Mr Simon Care

Sir, I wonder if other visitors to Brussels this week have seen the appropriate new sign at the air terminal pointing to the coiffeur/aideresse?

Yours etc.  
SIMON CARE,  
3 Model Cottages,  
East Sheen, SW14.

January 31.

## Teaching of maths in primary schools

From Mr R. P. Welch

Sir, When I read your report (January 31) that there has been a "sharp decline" in the performance of primary schoolchildren when applying their basic concepts and skills in more complex or unfamiliar settings, I dug out my own primary maths books from the mid-fifties to compare them with the work I am doing with a group of 20 comparable 11-year-olds at this school.

I found in my old books a much smaller volume of work, concentrated on excellence in a very few items. I found that when I was 10 I could work out my long division— $94.904 \div 25$ , when divided by 25, was £315.61. I could also do it when I was eight. That sort of "sum" was about the peak of my achievement and it enabled me to sail through the 11-plus a year early. Our school was very well thought of locally.

A comparison with that level of computation might well show a decline in achievement, but my present children have studied decimals, fractions, geometry, shape, algebra, representation, statistics and graphwork to a far greater level than I did. They have a greater awareness of what maths is all about and they are now learning that most valuable of skills, particularly in the days of the calculator, the art of estimation.

I have no doubt that today's well taught children know and learn much more maths than did those children who were considered well taught 20 or more years ago. The less able child, too, is far better off, learning about more useful and interesting things than did his predecessors, who spent years miserably struggling over problems without ever grasping what they were all about. (He still has to learn his tables!)

If this report is really saying that there is more unsound teaching now than there used to be, and that maths is suffering in these bad classrooms along with other subjects, it may well be right. In a profession that pays peanuts there are bound to be some monkeys.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD WELCH,  
Headmaster,  
St Andrew's C of E Primary School,  
Chinor,  
Oxford.

January 31.

## The road to Belgrade

From the Editor of The Observer

Sir, Bernard Levin misrepresents Sir, Bernard Levin misrepresents Sir, (January 23). I did not say that Soviet intervention in Yugoslavia was "unlikely". On the contrary I said: "That's the big danger—an infinitely bigger danger, even, than the invasion of Afghanistan, especially for European and American interest".

I pointed to the obvious fact that the Soviet Union does not share a common border with Yugoslavia and that in order to invade Yugoslavia it would need to move troops through Hungary (where it has six divisions) or Romania (where it has none). I expressed the "hope" (no more) that the attitude of the Romanians and Hungarians to such use of their territory would make the invasion of Yugoslavia more difficult for the Russians than the invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr Levin evidently believes that this hope is a forlorn or even foolish one; and given the ruthlessness of the Russians in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and now in Afghanistan, he may be right. But it is "by no means certain", as I put it on the radio, that the Hungarian and Romanian reaction could be predicted or ignored.

President Ceausescu has always refused Soviet troops access to Romania, even on manoeuvres or in transit to Bulgaria; and his most recent speech suggests that this resolve has hardened since Afghanistan. The Hungarian Government's response would depend on the circumstances; it would be reluctant to assist the invasion of a fraternal state, but obviously could not stop the Russians if they were determined.

There must be some doubt, though, whether the Hungarian army, which is now a national force and would cooperate in the defence of its land and freedom to quash the tens of thousands of Communists that offers Hungarians any hope. Even in 1956, the Hungarian Defence Minister, General Malter, one of the most reliable figures in the Warsaw Pact, turned his tanks against the Russian invaders. Hungarians should never be taken for granted.

Yours faithfully,  
DONALD TREL福德,  
The Observer,  
8 St Andrews Hill, EC4.

January 23.

## Common law wives

From Mr I. Gwynn Jones

Sir, In The Times, January 29, Trevor Fishlock mentions that your directions to your colleagues outlaw the use of the term "common law wife". Probation officers in their reports to courts find the term particularly useful when referring to non-statutory partnerships between a man and a woman, and some years ago this incurred the wrath of a distinguished circuit judge.

I was asked to advise my colleagues that the term "common law wife" was applicable in only three circumstances, namely, a couple who were married at sea by a ship's captain; a couple married by dissenting ministers prior to 1953; and those married in a British consulate. (Being married in a British Embassy does not apply.)

Any acceptable alternatives would be appreciated, but not "mistress" or "spouse" please!

Yours faithfully,  
I. GWYNNE JONES,  
Chief Probation Officer,  
Gwent Probation and  
After-Care Service,  
9 Gold Tops,  
Newport,  
Gwent,  
January 31.

**A grave in Naples**

From Mr R. L. D. Jasper

Sir, I have seen Miss Morton's letter in your issue of today (January 31) about the Old Protestant Cemetery at Naples.

I cannot comment on recent events at Naples. But there are two points which, as a retired officer once responsible for this question, I think that I can properly make.

First, before and during my time at Naples, and I imagine subsequently, attempts were made to get into touch with the families of those buried in the Old Cemetery, to try to raise an adequate fund for maintenance. The attempt made in my time evoked virtually no response at all.

We could not be expected to spot all connexions, and it may be that the Somerville connection was not noticed. But a substantial number of organizations and eminent families interested in the—often architecturally important—tombs of the early nineteenth century were written to. It was explained that at that time minimum maintenance was provided by what amounted to a small levy on current burials in the New Cemetery, that no other funds were available, and that meanwhile the Old Cemetery was slowly declining into ruin.

Secondly, it would be interesting to know how often, in say, the past 50 years Somerville College has officially visited its founder's grave

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Amendment to the abortion law

From Canon G. B. Bentley

Sir, Dom Gregory Dix used to say that if, in an argument, someone started talking about the Holy Spirit, it was time to put one's watch safely in an inside pocket. I think similar precautions need to be taken when the Bishop of Durham's letter (January 20) introduces the notion of "personhood" into the discussion of abortion.

Such obscurities aside, what are the facts? At conception a life genetically complete centre of life exists, but it is not "human life" in the sense of the term as it is commonly understood. To what species does it belong? Homo sapiens, surely. Therefore to destroy it is to destroy a human life.

We cannot escape that conclusion by magnifying the significance of birth, for there is patently a discontinuity between a life in the womb and the same life after birth has changed its environment.

There is therefore an essential difference between the ancient practice of exposing an unwanted child and the modern practice of killing him before birth. In either case a unique human existence is effectively terminated.

If then the law ought to protect human beings from others who find their existence inconvenient, it must protect them before birth, not after. For protection after cannot benefit those who are killed before. Where deliberate killing is concerned, a "code of practice" is not enough.

I have no doubt that today's well taught children know and learn much more maths than did those children who were considered well taught 20 or more years ago. The less able child, too, is far better off, learning about more useful and interesting things than did his predecessors, who spent years miserably struggling over problems without ever grasping what they were all about. (He still has to learn his tables!)

If this report is really saying that there is more unsound teaching now than there used to be, and that maths is suffering in these bad classrooms along with other subjects, it may well be right. In a profession that pays peanuts there are bound to be some monkeys.

Yours faithfully,  
R. BENTLEY,

Winchester.

January 30.

From Dr Bryan Thwaites

Sir, There must be thousands, maybe millions, of ordinary people like myself who, having spent a lifetime doing their best to learn and practise the Anglican faith, find all too little guidance from their priests and in particular from their church's hierarchy on fundamental issues.

Today's letter from the Bishop of Durham is a textbook example of how chief prelates nowadays leave their flock suspended in mid-air without any means of support. Allow me, Sir, to take just two or three of his many incomprehensible points.

He first declares with utmost confidence that "all Christians... do not accept abortion" in terms of a difficult choice between evils". To begin with, this is a patently false assertion. Next it totally disregards the fact that evil comes in different forms which may be incommensurable.

And he then implies without any argument that his (spurious) choice is essentially difficult—in a later paragraph it has escalated to being agonizingly difficult" in the context of his condemnation of "shameless"—whereas it may be equally essentially easy.

Later he reminds us with apparent satisfaction that a C of E working party in the 1960s "refused to accept the status of the fertilized ovum". If the Roman Catholic Church, not to mention other religions, can make this definition for help and guidance of their adherents, why is our Anglican Church so unsure of itself? Is Protestantism now simply reduced to subjectivism?

As for the Bishop's last two paragraphs they are completely secular in content—other than referring almost to an aspect of society's activities from watching football matches through to housebreaking—and have no spiritual, religious or theological content whatsoever; and yet they represent, presumably, the learned

reaction to the question of abortion.

It is clear that the Bishop's views are deliberately inserted to create doubt, uncertainty, and fear of prosecution, in the minds of doctors. The words are there despite the views of the authoritative Lane Committee that no such uncertainty should be created.

At virtually every critical point, the Corrie Bill fails in the face of all reputable medical opinion and against the known views of the relevant departments principally concerned.

It will be a bad day for Parliament, and for women, if the Bill ever reaches the Statute Book.

Yours sincerely,

W. W. HAMILTON,

House of Commons.



## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE  
February 1: The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr Oliver Everett, this morning visited the headquarters of the General and Municipal Workers Union at Thorne House, Esher, Surrey.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron of the Institute of Marketing, will attend a luncheon in aid of the college development appeal at the Carlton Tower Hotel on February 19.

The President of the French Republic is 54 today.

### Birthdays today

The Most Rev Dr S. Y. Blanch, 62; Major-General R. H. Farrant, 71; Mr Jascha Heifetz, 79; Sir Evan Jenkins, 84; Dame Alice Maynell, 77; the Right Rev Dr J. H. L. Phillips, 70; Lord Regis, 75; Sir Alfred White, 78.

TOMORROW: Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, 69; Lord Gore-Booth, 71; Sir Edgar Keating, 73; Sir Hon Denis MacBride, 64; Lord Redcliffe-Maud, 74; Professor Sir Alexander Robertson, 72; Lord Sherfield, 76.

### St Christopher's, Burnham-on-Sea

To celebrate the golden jubilee year, or a reunion for past pupils and members of staff of St Christopher's, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset Girls' Preparatory School (Educational Trust), founded 1930, will be held on Saturday, June 7, at the school. Invitations and details may be obtained from the school, or to Miss Edith and Miss Pat Watson, 9 The Larches, Wedmore, Somerset.

### Latest wills

#### £818 estate left by High Court judge

Mr Geoffrey Bush Bebbow Streetfield, of London Fields, Tauric Street, Somerton, who sat as Mr Justice Streetfield in the High Court from 1947-66, left £818 net.

Mrs Mildred Serena Barnes, of Knutsford, Cheshire, left £274,184 net. After personal bequests she left the residue equally between the National Children's Home, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, British Red Cross Society, Knutsford, National Trust, RNLI and the Egerton Boys' Club, Knutsford. Other estates include (net, before tax paid) tax not disclosed): Carter, Mr Raymond William Colinghorn, of Wantage ... £195,388 Hicks, Mr Thomas Geoffrey, of Farnham, Surrey ... £149,611 Jacobs, Mr Harold, of Caversham, Reading ... £105,273 O'Connor, Mr Fintan Michael, of Wexford, Republic of Ireland, solicitor ... £514,136 Preston, Lady of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, wife of Sir Kenneth Preston ... £249,470 Stoop, Mrs Enid Mair, of Hindhead, Surrey ... £173,270 Clifford, Mr Stanley, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire ... £493,901

### Today's engagements

Exhibitions: Ian McKeown, drawing workshop, Artlink Gallery, Narrow Quay, Bristol, 2-30. 4-30: Paintings: Else Usher and Victor Cumming, Broomefield Museum, Broomefield Park, 10-5; Christopher Whall, William Morris Gallery, Little Park, Totteridge Road, 10-5; Bytton, 25 King Street, Bristol, 11-8; From Holler to Heindeloff, V and A Museum, Cromwell Road, 10-5.50; The Irish inheritance, Craft Council Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, London.

Lectures: Rembrandt's world, Aubrey Tyndall, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, 12; Abstraction towards a new art, Laurence Bradbury, Tate UFO and appurtenances, Richard Phil

### Forthcoming marriages

Dr A. M. Townsend and Miss E. E. Banister

The engagement is announced between Alain Townsend, of Petersham Place, SW7, son of Mr and Mrs J. R. C. Townsend, and Erin, daughter of Sir Roger and Lady Banister, of Edwards Square, W8.

Mr D. H. N. Ellis and Miss V. M. R. Hole

The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of the late Mr J. H. Ellis, CMC, and of Mrs Ellis of Crickhowell, Powys, and Veronica, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. W. R. Hole, of Grappenhall, Cheshire.

Lieutenant R. W. Hockin, RN and Miss D. M. von Barth

The engagement is announced between William Richard, son of Mr Peter Hockin, of Bristol and Mrs Elizabeth Hockin, of Crossways Cottage, How Capel, Herefordshire, and Diana Marguerite, fifth daughter of Baron and Baroness von Barth, of Homelodge, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire.

Mr G. J. Ireland and Miss F. S. Anderson

The engagement is announced between Julian Gerrard, younger son of the late Dr H. W. Ireland and Mrs Eileen Ireland, of Melbourne, Australia, and Fiona Sheffra, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Anderson, Bush House, Sheringham, Norfolk.

Mr M. A. Scarlett and Miss S. V. Clifford

The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. R. Scarlett, of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, and Sheila, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Clifford, of Felixstowe, Suffolk.

Mr G. A. Thorp and Miss J. S. Fraser

The engagement is announced between Graham, younger son of the late Rev Ronald Earl Thorp and of Mrs Eileen Thorp, of Bloxham, Oxfordshire, and Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev James and Mrs Fraser, of Putney.

### Marriage

Mr P. D. de Renzy-Martin and Miss M. H. Dow

The marriage took place in Kensington on January 11 between Mr Philippe de Renzy-Martin, son of Dr and Mrs de Renzy-Martin, of Grosvenor, Sussex, and Miss Melanie Helen Dow, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Dow, of St Boswells, Scotland.

### Luncheon

RHM Government

The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held yesterday in honour of Mr Norman Saunders, Leader of the Opposition, Turks and Caicos Islands, at 1 Carlton Gardens.

### Service dinner

7th RHA and Airborne Artillery Regimental Association dinner, 7th Regiment Royal Horse Artillery and Airborne Artillery officers was held at the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich, last night. Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Arnold, RHA, presided. Major-General T. S. C. Streetfield was among those present.

### Reception

Sheriff of Oxford

The Sheriff of Oxford was host at a reception held yesterday for Dr Billy Graham at the town hall, Oxford. Those present included: The Bishop of Oxford and Mrs Rodger, Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. W. Wilson-Davies, the Provost of The Queen's College, and Dr Blake, president of the club, preceded and the other speakers were Squadron Leader D. F. Dunstan, the Lord Mayor, Colonel G. E. Gilchrist and Mr W. B. Green and the Rev K. Weston.

### Wills

lips, BUPORA lecture, Kensington central library, Campden Hill Road entrance, 7.

Wembly winter brass band festival, Conference Centre, Wembley, 10-12.

Congress: Young Doncaster musicians, Priory Place Methodist church, Doncaster, 7.30.

Crafts and antiques fair, Horse Show Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, 10-30.4.

Dog show: Wembly and district Canine Society open show, Hounds' meeting centre, Westcott Avenue, 10.

Walks: Discovering London: Covent Garden, meet Embankment station, 2.

Tomorrow

Exhibitions: Captain Cook in the South Seas, Museum of Man-

### Science report

## Hypothermia: Tests on deep sea divers

By Our Medical Correspondent Divers working in the North Sea on oil and gas installations have a higher death rate than any other occupational group, higher by far than miners or deep-sea fishermen.

On average six divers die each year out from a work force of over 10,000. The reason, it is believed, is that mortality is due to the incapable dangers of the job; but half of the deaths are partly or completely unexplained.

Research in the North Sea by doctors from the London Hospital, East Anglian Eye Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital has provided convincing evidence that some of the unexplained deaths may have been due to hypothermia.

The North Sea is unpleasantly cold all the year round (below 10°C) and the depth at which divers work and divers' bodies may easily become cooled to dangerous levels. The first effect of cooling is mental confusion, but as the

body temperature falls further consciousness will be lost and eventually the heart stops.

Because the water is so cold, North Sea divers are usually kept warm by having hot water pumped through their suits from a source on the surface. With the system based on whether the diver feels hot or cold. The assumption has been that this system would prevent hypothermia.

The research has shown that divers' body temperatures may fall to dangerous levels during long dives despite the automatic safety system. A control system could be fitted to the outside of the suit which would monitor the temperature of the water in contact with the diver's skin, and accordingly regulate the amount of heat supplied.

Three of the eight divers showed substantial drops in temperature,

## The unresolved ethical problems of homosexuality

For church and society alike, the second half of the twentieth century has seen an unprecedented growth of interest in the homosexual issue. The Wolfenden Report of 1957, and the implementation of its recommendations by the Sexual Offences Act, 1967, led to notable changes. Homosexual acts between consenting adults in private are not—with some exceptions—subject to legal penalties in England and Wales. The underlying ethical questions, however, remain the subject of a lively debate. As regards the churches, Methodists, Roman Catholics and Anglicans alike have produced studies during the past year. These are worthy productions, but they do not avoid the current tendency to focus the debate on the status of homosexual acts: are these to be accepted or condemned? Traditionally, the churches have drawn a distinction between the homosexual condition and homosexual acts, and only the latter have been condemned. It may therefore be helpful to reconsider the former.

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Congress: Young Doncaster musicians, Priory Place Methodist church, Doncaster, 7.30.

Antiques Fair: Kensington Hilton Hotel, Holland Park Avenue, 11-16.

Discovering a ship: HMS Leander on a visit to London, berthed alongside HMS Belfast by Tower Bridge, access by St Katherine's dock pier, 2-4.30.

Dog show: Wembly and district Canine Society open show, Hounds' meeting centre, Westcott Avenue, 10.

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Tomorrow

Exhibitions: Captain Cook in the South Seas, Museum of Man-

and one (the thinnest) developed extreme hypothermia, with a temperature of only 34.7°C.

North Sea divers are usually kept warm by having hot water pumped through their suits from a source on the surface. With the system based on whether the diver feels hot or cold. The assumption has been that this system would prevent hypothermia.

The research has shown that divers' body temperatures may fall to dangerous levels during long dives despite the automatic safety system. A control system could be fitted to the outside of the suit which would monitor the temperature of the water in contact with the diver's skin, and accordingly regulate the amount of heat supplied.

What is needed, the research group says, is a heating system designed to keep the diver's body uniform and safe. A control system could be fitted to the outside of the suit which would monitor the temperature of the water in contact with the diver's skin, and accordingly regulate the amount of heat supplied.

"He not only made many friends, but did something more difficult, he never made an enemy," Lord Diplock said.

Recent research has suggested to me that the homosexual—whether male or female—has suffered from some unresolved deficit in the relationship with the parent of the same sex. This may be due to ill-treatment or neglect or absence, but it should be emphasized that it is often not a question of parental culpability. The vicissitudes of human growth are more subtle and complex than this. But, however caused, the deficit implies that certain needs that are normally met through the growing child's attachment to the parent of the same sex remain unmet. Such needs are for love, dependency and identification, and the extent and manifestation of these deficits will vary considerably from person to person. At the same time, it would seem that it is precisely these unmet needs that drive the homosexual attempt to meet through the medium of sexual activity.

This in turn implies that the homosexual problem lies in the underlying deficits and not in the attempt to make up for them. Homosexuality involves both a state of incompleteness and a drive towards completion. When the problem is thus stated, the reparative "drive" cannot be seen as the problem but rather represents the means towards solving the problem.

This is by no means to suggest the propriety of sexual activity, as distinct from a good but non-sexual relationship, with a member of the same sex. Sexual activity is not necessarily wrong in itself, but it must be realized that the homosexual attempts to meet through the medium of sexual activity are often mistaken for the solution, without our realizing that there are certain legitimate psychological needs involved which ought to be met and not left unmet. To block the fulfilment of such needs is to block the very means towards the resolution of the problem, and only confirms the individual in an essentially pre-heterosexual position.

Interestingly, this suggests that the concerns of both sides of the homosexual debate ultimately converge, and that the present polarization of opinion is in some ways more apparent than real. The "conservative" view, of the inappropriateness of homosexual behaviour, must be complemented by a more "liberal" affirmation of the legitimacy of homosexual needs. But it is these underlying needs, and not their translation into sexual activity, that are essentially non-sexual.

A non-practising homosexual is still a homosexual, in whom there are certain deficits or unmet needs. For this reason the homosexual problem may not be considered resolved until such needs have in fact been met. The traditional Christian prohibition implies only that the solution is not to be acted out sexually. Unfortunately, mere abstinence from sexual activity has often been mistaken for the solution, without our realizing that there are certain legitimate psychological needs involved which ought to be met and not left unmet. To block the fulfilment of such needs is to block the very means towards the resolution of the problem, and only confirms the individual in an essentially pre-heterosexual position.

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It is sometimes stated that homosexuality is "against the will of God". Apart from noting only that the traditional prohibition referred specifically to homosexual acts, I hope that I have brought out a more important point. If the homosexual condition implies certain unmet needs, then it is surely these deficits—and not their resolution and fulfillment—that is against the will of God. More positively, it is not the attempt to meet such deficits that is the furtherance of the will of God?

Elizabeth Moberly  
Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge

his or her deepest emotional needs physically, but this would seem to be a confusion of the desires of physiological and psychological needs, which are essentially non-sexual.

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

**Stock markets**  
FT Ind 447.8 down 5.5  
FT Gilt 66.45 down 0.82

**Sterling**  
\$2,274.00 up 70 points  
Index 72.0 up 0.2

**Dollar**  
Index 85.2 up 0.1

**Gold**  
\$677.5 up \$27.5

**Money**  
3 month Sterling 17% to 17%  
3 month Euro-\$ 14% to 14%  
6 month Euro-\$ 14% to 14%

### IN BRIEF

## Recall of £500m special deposits postponed to aid money markets

By John Whitmore  
Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England is to defer next week's planned recall of special deposits from the banking system to avoid aggravating the present shortage of funds in the money markets.

It decision means that the banks will retain some £500m for their everyday use that they would otherwise have had to place back on deposit at the Bank of England next Friday.

Arrangements for the recall of a further £500m on March 7 still stand, however, and the funds originally scheduled for recall next Friday will now become due on April 8.

The Bank's move does not represent any relaxation of monetary policy. It is simply a temporary measure to prevent short-term interest rates from going sky-high during a period in which money is flowing strongly out of the banking system into the hands of the Exchequer.

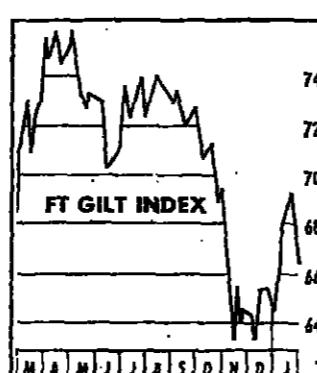
There are sufficient signs of improvement in the underlying monetary situation over the next few weeks, the Chancellor could still decide to cut MLR again by the time of his Budget on March 26.

However, financial markets are increasingly uncertain as to how soon they should expect an MLR reduction and this uncertainty, coupled with the continuing high cost of borrowed short-term funds, led to a sharp increase in Treasury Bill rates at yesterday's weekly tender.

In addition, subscribers to last October's sale of BP shares will have to put up a further £170m next week to complete payment for their stock.

The recent shortage of funds in the money markets has meant that the Bank of England has needed to give large assistance to the discount houses on a regular basis, with the daily help sometimes exceeding £1,000m.

Inevitably short-term interest rates have been extremely firm, with money for periods of up to three months costing at least 17 per cent and on some days



appreciably more on an overnight basis.

The fact that next Friday's recall of special deposits has been put back to April 8 does not automatically mean that there is no possibility of the Bank of England's minimum lending rate (MLR) being cut before that date.

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Restriction agreed for this year but voluntary limit on shipments doubtful in 1981

## Japan may end curbs on car sales to UK

By Edward Townsend

Japanese car makers are now almost certain to impose a voluntary restriction on shipments of vehicles to the United Kingdom this year but are likely to scrap their policy of restraint in 1981.

This has emerged from the meeting in Mexico earlier this week between leaders of Britain's Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The Japanese made clear their dissatisfaction with restrictions that have held back their share of the British market to under 11 per cent for the past four years.

According to the SMMT yesterday the Japanese association said after the talks that it hoped the country's car manufacturers would continue to be

"prudent" about exports to Britain.

It was thought significant that the Japanese used the word "hoped" in their statement, implying that 1980 would be the last year that a voluntary restraint would be agreed.

The Japanese importing com-

panies importing Japanese cars, Datsun UK, launched a controversial advertising campaign protesting the restraint imposed by only Japanese car makers.

Datsun dealers, it said, had been the scapegoat for the high level of imports into Britain.

Industry leaders in Britain have admitted that Japan has been singled out but have stressed that trade in motor products between the United Kingdom and the rest of Europe is far greater than that between Britain and Japan.

In 1979 European manufacturers bought British components worth £500m compared with Japanese purchases of less than £10m.

Although there has been no direct pressure on the Japanese from the British Government to restrict car exports to the United Kingdom, it has been made clear that action could be taken if there was no agreement on an industry-to-industry basis.

While the Japanese car manufacturers are likely to invest particularly in the industry's loss of ground in Europe and ways of increasing its market share in the 1980s.

The two biggest manufacturers are both going through adverse periods. Fiat, whose management emphasize that the financial situation remains sound, has been facing industrial strife and world-wide terrorism. Its share of the Italian market has fallen from two thirds in the 1960s to half.

The state-owned Alfa Romeo concern is trying to ensure its survival through an agreement under negotiation with Nissan.

If the same level is repeated in 1980 it would represent more than 12 per cent of the expected sales.

John Earle writes from Rome: The Italian Government has set up a working group to look into

## Rockwell pays £10m for stake in Serck

By Alison Mitchell

Rockwell International, the American aerospace and electronics giant paid almost £10m yesterday for a 29.7 per cent stake in the British valves group Serck. Rockwell bought the shares rapidly yesterday morning at 75p each in the stock market.

Although the group says it has taken the holding as an investment, and is looking for a "closer relationship" with Serck, there is speculation that Rockwell will make a full bid.

The shares which started trading at 52p ended the day 17p higher at 69p. The net asset value of Serck, including deferred tax, amounts to 87.3p a share. As yet both sides are in joint takeover prospects but a meeting between the two groups has been arranged for next week.

At 75p Serck is capitalized at £32m. This compares with the £36m cash and share offer made three years ago by Associated Engineering—a bid which was not allowed by the Monopolies Commission.

At that time Serck was gaining profit and was able to almost triple the dividend as a defence tactic. No such ploy will be available to the board at present because in December the group was forced to cut the final dividend.

Pre-tax profit, in the year to September 30, 1979, fell from £5m to £1.6m and the group had to close the loss-making tubes division. However, demand has picked up and forecasts for the current year, provided the group is not too badly affected by the steel strike, are expected to recover to around the £5m level.

Rockwell and Serck, which are in the same valves business, have in the past been involved in joint ventures. In 1968 they set up Audio to market valves worldwide. Serck bought our 51% share in 1972.

Mr Ronald Marin, chairman of Serck, said last night that the purchase of the holding had taken him by surprise and that the board would wait until after meeting Rockwell before deciding on any course of action.

## John Brown sells entire holding in Westland

By Philip Robinson

Engineering group John Brown sold its entire 16.4 per cent stake in Westland Aircraft yesterday for £6.8m cash.

The 5.7 million shares went through the market to a number of institutions at 70p, a 7 per cent discount on the market price.

Westland's share price, down 31p after the deal, rose 74p, peaked last month at 81p following a strong profits recovery and is encouraging annual results.

John Brown held half the shares before the Second World War. It had allowed its holding to be diluted and the 16.4 per cent stake was in the books at £4.6m.

Mr John Mayhew-Sanders, the John Brown chairman, said: "We have held around 16 per cent for about four or five years. It was always on the cards that we would sell it and with the price its highest for some time it seemed the right time to sell. There was no other reason for it."

Figures were reiterated yesterday for John Brown's shareholding in the group's Class I circular outlining the agreed bid for American textile and plastics machinery group Leesons Corporation for \$80m (£52.5m), unveiled last week. Leesons' own balance sheet shows borrowings at \$6.3m and cash of \$6.7m.

The circular also shows for the first time the profits record of Leesons, for which John Brown is paying net asset value per share of \$40.

Six years ago the American group's profits were \$10.1m as sales of \$114m. That was the highest they reached until 1978 when the reorganization of its textile operations and the purchase of plastics group Egan Machinery took pre-tax profits from \$3.1m to \$10.6m.

Mr Raper will be asked to comment on whether or not he has formed a "concert party" with Gasco Investments and various nominees still holding in St Piran, where he would control 30 per cent of St Piran and therefore trigger off a bid under Rule 34 of the Takeover Code.

Gasco Investments, of which Mr Raper is chairman, holds 29.6 per cent of St Piran. But Mr Raper himself holds only

## Iran follows Saudi oil move with \$2.50 rise

By Nicholas Hirst  
Energy Correspondent

Iran has raised the price of its light crude oil by \$2.50 a barrel to a base price of \$31 with effect from yesterday.

The new price will be applied to all customers. As a result the average cost of the contracts, totalling 225,000 barrels a day, signed with Shell and British Petroleum will rise to \$32.50. Half of Iranian oil sold on contract is subject to a \$3 premium over the base price.

The Iranian move follows Saudi Arabia's decision to increase the price of its light crude oil, which is the same quality as the Iranian light, from \$24 to \$26 a barrel, in a second attempt to restore unity to the Opec pricing structure.

Rises of \$2 a barrel by Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, in the wake of the Saudi decision, have left the international oil market in as great a disarray as it was after

the Opec pricing structure.

It is thought that with spot market prices having fallen to between \$30 and \$33 some prices are already looking on the high side and another increase would be unsustainable.

Market analysts expect it would be more likely that a \$2 rise might be put on the Libya base price of \$30.

## Takeover Panel calls for meeting on St Piran

By Michael Prest  
The Takeover Panel has invited Mr Jim Raper, the Far East financier alleged to be the moving force behind the troubled affairs of St Piran, the mining and property company, to attend a meeting between itself, St Piran, Gasco Investments and other shareholders on March 21.

Mr Raper will be asked to comment on whether or not he has formed a "concert party" with Gasco Investments and various nominees still holding in St Piran, where he would control 30 per cent of St Piran and therefore trigger off a bid under Rule 34 of the Takeover Code.

Asked if he thought Mr Raper would attend the March meeting, Mr Malcolm Stone, St Piran's chairman, said: "I would imagine he will make every effort to attend." Mr Stone, who is also managing director of Gasco, added that St Piran was consulting other shareholders to obtain affidavits that no "concert party" existed.

## Courtaulds to close yarn plant

By Robert Rodwell

Courtaulds is to close its polyester yarn operation in Northern Ireland in another blow to the province's big synthetic fibre industry, resulting from international over-capacity and in particular cheap imports from the United States.

Eleventh-hour plans from unions and local politicians yesterday failed to reverse the management's decision to cease all polyester spinning at Courtaulds' Carrickfergus, co Antrim, plant and extruding at a satellite factory in Larne nearby.

Courtaulds' polyester production had already been run down to only a fraction of its previous level with the redundancy of 90 Ulster workers last September—a move which included the complete closure of a texturing factory at Maydown near Londonderry.

At that time the company planned to continue a small-scale polyester operation in Ulster with a weekly output of only 53 tonnes. From the beginning this reduced operation was adversely affected by imports from the United States, a company spokesman said. "The effect of these has continued and intensified and the foreseeable future sales of the new smaller unit are a maximum of only 30 tonnes a week."

Closure will mean the loss of 124 staff and shop floor jobs at Larne and 96 at Carrickfergus.

Ironically, Courtaulds' decision was announced by Peter Willy Hartmann, the EEC commissioner for external affairs, who was expected in the province to assess the situation in the synthetic fibres industry for himself.

Peter Norman writes: The European Commission has decided that the sharp rise in imports of low-cost synthetic fibres from the United States and Italy is a regional problem and will therefore not propose Community measures to stem the flow.

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Top-up mortgages

## 'Take it or leave it' attitude by insurers

According to Mr Leonard Hall, chairman of the Life Offices Association, last year saw "a substantial demand for life policies taken out in connection with house purchase". Although there are no exact figures showing just how much business house purchasers put into insurance companies' way, it is a valuable source of business.

"Topping up" mortgages, offered by a limited but increasing number of life offices as a means of financing house purchase, also allow insurance companies to increase their endowment business, though in a small way.

Insurance companies will top up a loan when you are still short of funds after obtaining a maximum building society mortgage. But it is not your need for an extra loan that the insurance company has in mind in offering these mortgages. It is basically a public relations, or goodwill, exercise with insurance brokers and a way of drumming up further endowment assurance business for themselves.

Do not drop into your local office; you will probably be referred back to an insurance broker or agent.

The amount of money that insurance companies are prepared to lend in "top up" mortgages is limited, although "substantially" up on last year. Normally, investment managers can find more lucrative homes for their funds, although few will sneeze at the 16-17 per cent they can get on home loans at present.

The strong demand for mortgages combined with restricted funds means that insurance companies can dictate the terms on which they will advance money, adopting a "take it or leave it" attitude.

How much they will lend depends both on your income and the type of home you wish to buy. Further provisos are that the total advance should not exceed a particular percentage of the price. Sometimes this is as much as 90 per cent, but a less generous 75-80 per cent is more usual.

But this can be further reduced by both the maximum sum the insurance company will lend—which can vary between £5,000 and £25,000 depending on the office concerned—and the percentage of the building society loan that the office is prepared to offer. This is often as little as one third, although some offices will match the building society loan in the right circumstances.

Interest rates charged by life offices for top-up loans are normally 1 or 2 per cent above the building society recommended rate of 15 per cent. But as building societies often charge higher rates of interest for larger advances, it does not necessarily mean that the borrower will be paying more than if the whole mortgage were funded by a building society.

About half the offices in this field charge a fixed rate of interest throughout the period of the loan rather than reviewing it when the general level of interest rates alters. Taking out a top-up mortgage when interest rates are high can prove an expensive exercise. It may not be possible, but try to avoid a fixed rate contract at these levels.

### MORTGAGE PAYMENTS

Monthly cost of a £20,000 endowment mortgage over 25 years, assuming a £13,000 advance from a building society, plus a £7,000 top-up mortgage from an insurance company.

Gross cost of insurance company mortgage.						
Insurance policy	Interest	Insurance premium*	Interest	Insurance premium	Total net gross cost	basic rate
With-profits endowment	165.21	49.77	99.17	27.03	341.18	248.43
Low-cost endowment	165.21	23.77	99.17	†	315.10(a)	223.58(a)
Non-profit endowment	165.21	29.71	99.17	15.69	308.78	217.62(b)
						221.64

\* Assumes insurance policy taken out with Legal & General by man aged 30 next birthday.

(a) With-profit endowment used to cover top-up mortgage, see (a) and (b).

(b) Non-profit endowment used to cover top-up mortgage.

### Grouse

Land registration began in 1897 and was intended to make the transfer of property more simple, efficient, speedy and cheap. More than 80 years later registration is compulsory in areas inhabited by about three quarters of the population—yet it is quite possible for transfer costs to be lower in unregistered areas than in those where registration applies.

The Royal Commission on Legal Services noted, quite complacently, that registration during transfer could cause the charges to exceed those that would apply to unregistered property.

Until January, 1973, when statutory scales of fees for solicitors' conveyancing work were abolished, in the case of a £25,000 house the fee in respect of registered land would have been little more than half that in respect of unregistered land. The difference in costs was sharply reduced.

and in some cases eliminated, as soon as scale fees were abolished.

Solicitors claim that the need to investigate title is no longer as significant a factor in costs as it was.

It leaves the question for whose benefit land registration is intended? The Land Registry fee on a £30,000 house is at present £47 on first registration (one quarter of all transactions at present involve first registration) and £74 on every subsequent transfer (more than half the total of transactions involve paying land registry fees at the higher rate).

Almost all the benefits that this money buys goes to the solicitors, by simplifying their work without appreciably lessening their charges. Little wonder consumers are not consulted when it is decided what new areas should be designated for compulsory registration.

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### Investor's week

## The market dithers on steel strike worries

We doubted, we dithered, we fussed and we fretted this week. But did we, under the lengthening shadows of the steel strike, and the budget on March 26, do anything else?

Of course. We decided to wait and see. The FT index moved from 452.4 to 447.8.

City folk are no longer nonchalant about steel. At the start the strike could be shrugged off. There was plenty of steel in stock up and down the country.

But soon steel will run out. Then, if no deal is fixed, industry in general and BAE (Leyland to most people) will close.

The trouble is that the City wants it both ways. It fears the inflationary cost of a surrender to the steelmen. It also wants the British Steel Corporation and its paymaster, the Government, to keep industry running. Eventually, it will probably be granted this last wish. But this will not be good for gilt-edged stocks or shares.

Meanwhile, unease grips the gilt-edged market. It is not a case of indecision after the previous week's mistakes in tendering for government stock. The Chancellor has obviously not got government borrowing under control.

Value-added tax revenue is coming in too slowly; the EEC is not obliging Mrs Thatcher over cuts in our contributions; and the problem remains that if Sir Geoffrey Howe's Britain produces one per cent less than Mr Healey's, and spends one per cent less in the public sector, the borrowing requirement does not fall. The City waits for the Government to try harder.

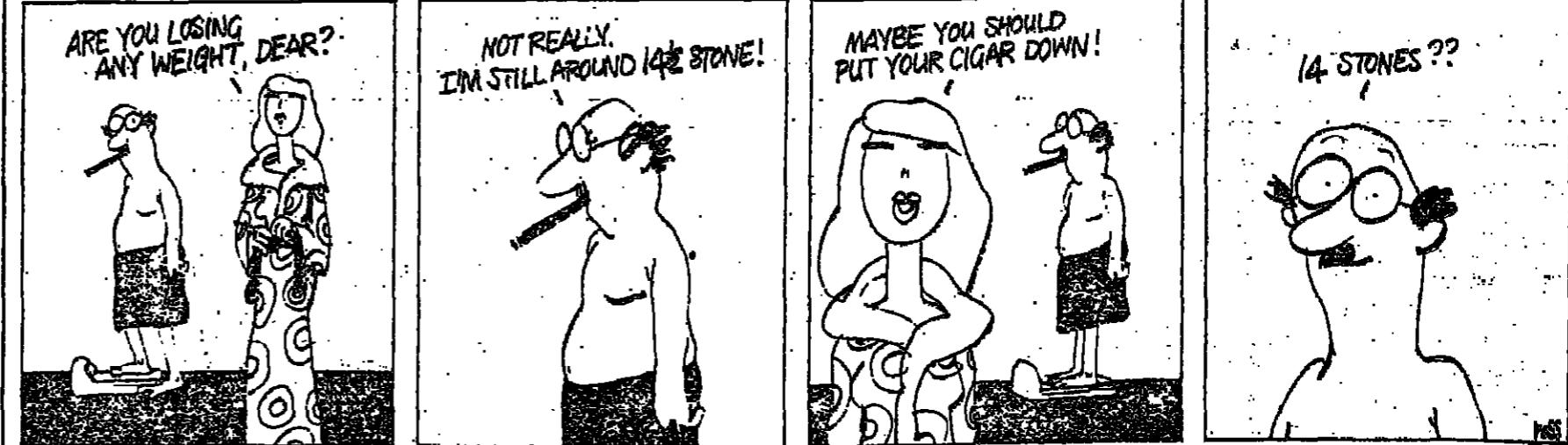
For solace, investors had little in the way of companies reporting to distract them, save for BAT, whose profits were lowered by a strong pound, and Associated Dairies, which earned interim profits of £22.5m against £15m, but before starting another battle in the grocery price war.

There was a market at Mr Graham Ferguson's ability to pay about £41m for nearly a fifth of Lonrho, but he has not got it yet; and two bid favourites nearly came good. Vaux Breweries got £13m for its Scottish outlets from Allied Breweries, but not a bid; while Serck shot up on US Rockwell's purchase of a 30 per cent stake and requested for talks about getting closer.

### MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
131p	75p	Allied Textile	Rises	
179p	99p	Caffyns	Sp to 98p	Good yearly figs
243p	128p	Ladbrooke	36p to 179p	Brit Car Auctions stake
493p	315p	Sothsby PB	25p to 495p	US buying; inflation
181p	121p	Vaux	14p to 150p	Allied Brew's deal
				Falls
189p	114p	Beecham	11p to 117p	Drug price cut fears
162p	126p	Dowty	18p to 158p	Int figs due Wed
800p	388p	Globo	13p to 470p	Drug price cut fears
358p	220p	Metal Box	12p to 238p	Steel strike; lay-offs
264p	148p	Tricentrol	16p to 262p	Sector profit-taking

## HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



### National Savings

## Old issues for new? Check your timing if you want to switch

On Monday the 19th issue of National Savings Certificates goes on sale barely a year after the 18th issue found its way to Post Office counters. Both mature after five years, but whereas £10 in the 18th issue become worth £15 in the 19th the value will be £16.35.

Does this mean that savers should instantly transfer their allegiance from the old issue to the new?

For most long-term savers who are prepared to stick the full five years with the new issue, the answer will be "yes", provided that the first anniversary of your holding of the 18th issue has passed. It seems a pity to throw away the chance of a 5 per cent increase in the value of your holding for the sake of being first in the queue to buy the latest issue.

The new issue is expected to sell well, although whether it will outstrip the "super 16th" which in three months (December 1976 to March, 1977) took £900m, is another matter.

The 19th, with its compound interest rate of 10.33 per cent, equivalent to 14.76 per cent gross for basic rate taxpayers, has a marginal edge over gilt-edged securities, but is offering slightly less than the grossed-up building society share rate of 15 per cent and a lot less than building society term shares. The rate, however, is fixed for five years, unlike the flexible building society terms and will look generous if rates in general live up to expectations and begin to fall later in the year.

After effectively lying fallow for the first eleven months at the end of the first year each £10 unit in the 18th issue becomes worth £10.50. If you had the maximum holding of £1,500 which you now wish to transfer into the 19th issue, remember that you need only cash in 143 of the 10 units to provide you with £1,500 and a little spare change. The remaining seven units could be left to earn their keep in the old issue.

However, if you originally bought the 18th issue with the intention of using the maturity value for a specific purpose in 1984—school fees, for example—you are probably better off staying with it. In 1984 the value of the 19th issue £10 units will only be £14.10, compared with £15 for the earlier issue.

Although the value of the current issue of National Savings Certificates is displayed in Post Offices, the value of previous issues is not. Ask for Form P15/W, which lists the value of all certificates issued since 1916. It is a good idea to get

### National Saving Certificates

Value of £10 unit  
18th issue      19th issue

£                    £

End year 1	10.50	10.50
" " 2	11.25	11.40
" " 3	12.24	12.45
" " 4	13.50	14.10
" " 5	15.00	16.35

Increments are added every four months except for year one.

one when you buy your next batch of certificates and keep it with them for future reference.

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## Unsigned codicil to a will

In her last will dated July, 1966, my mother-in-law bequeathed a picture which had been in her family for some generations and thought to be a minor old master, to a well-known gallery. She also left a house property in her ownership to my husband, her only child.

Just before her death, shortly after this date, and while in hospital, she sent for her solicitor and asked him to make a codicil leaving the picture to my husband. We have a letter from the solicitor stating that this was the case but she died before signing it. The solicitor led us to believe that the codicil therefore became invalid and the picture had at least to be offered to the gallery.

Having seen the picture and restored it, the gallery accepted it "with pleasure". We always felt this rather hard, particularly as the property mentioned above had, without our knowledge been the subject of an essential repairs order which had not been complied with and so it was demolished. Thus we lost out all ways.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Double or quits

## A good time to stop on board Ocean Transport?

Good shares are not like fine wine, taking years to mature. If they do they are bad shares. Naturally, I hope my selections come good before we age and that I can claim to have given no reader reason to quit.

The game, occasionally recorded in this column, is called "Double or Quits". It's what it is meant for people who like their investing spiced with thrills.

Every share mentioned is a gamble on something turning up—and the nature of the gamble is indicated with each recommendation.

If I seem to help it is because most people who ask brokers for a gamble do not want one. They want a share that doubles—and in double quick time.

Here such shares are not normally on offer. Nor is it necessarily a matter of losses. I hope naturally to give you the thrill of winning rather than losing, but from time to time even I nod.

However, as it happens, not lately. Indeed, I seem to be doing good by stealth. When play opened on November 17 Dunlop came in at 44p. They are now 59p.

Westland Aircraft appeared on December 1 at 47p. They have climbed to 75p. Staveley took a bow on December 29 at 156p. Now they are 174p.

There is no sense in quitting

when a game starts as well as this and I am sticking with these shares for they have a long way to go before their starting is over. Westland is the only one to have reported officially on its progress and it put my cautious gambling streak to shame.

I had hoped that it might make profits of £1.5m or more in the year to last September. In fact, Westland made £1.5m and quadrupled the dividend. Perhaps I should get a bit more.

With this in mind I suggest a flotilla on Ocean Transport and Trading. The gamble is on gradual shipping recovery, and a maintained final dividend.

But perhaps Ocean is not your sort of gamble. For once I will oblige you with another. Try United Dominions Trust, still in

the Bank of England lifeboat, and at 43p not exactly climbing.

The impression sinks in that interest rates are not coming down at once.

Moreover, the next set of figures to be reported—for the year to next June—will be unexciting, arousing fears that a return to dividends will be postponed. But interest rates are probably dropping sharply this year at some stage, interests outside hire purchase are growing and the group could be repositioned one day.

News that GEC had made a counter-bid for Decca, which in spite of forecasts along those lines, took the market completely by surprise, sending dealers scurrying back to the market from their various watering holes.

Peter Wainwright

Credit

## Truth in lending at last

In the past it has been difficult to compare the costs of borrowing money in different ways because the lenders have quoted their charges in different ways. But from October 6 new orders and regulations under the Consumer Credit Act will require those who offer credit to show the total charge they are making for it, expressed as an annual percentage rate (APR).

The annual percentage rate, which will have to be included in quotations for credit and any advertisements that include more than basic information that credit is available, will be much higher than the rates of interest about which customers are used to hearing. As a rough guide, the APR works out in most cases at about double the yearly flat rate.

A flat rate of 10 per cent (£10 interest a year for every £100 borrowed) is therefore equivalent to an annual percentage rate of 19.5 per cent, assuming that the loan is repaid in monthly instalments over one year.

Similarly, a monthly rate of 11 per cent is also a 19.5 per cent annual percentage rate, if the debt is paid off in one year; and a hire purchase agreement of a £20 deposit with 12 monthly payments of £7.33, to buy something with a cash price of £100, also works out to have the same APR—19.5 per cent.

It becomes possible to compare the costs of borrowing in these different ways for the first time when the APR is calculated as a common means of expression. But the calculation of the rate is no simple matter. Indeed, an APR as it will be quoted in Britain is not the same as one calculated, for example, in America.

American rates, while similarly comparable, one with another, normally work out 1 per cent or 2 per cent lower than those calculated according to the British rules.

One important distinguishing feature which makes the APR more truthful than other ways of quoting interest is that it must be based on the total charge for credit, taking into account all the extra costs that credit customers incur which they would escape if they paid cash. So it might include not only interest, but arrangement or acceptance fees, the cost of a maintenance contract, which the customer might be obliged to enter into during a period of hire or credit purchase, or the cost of an insurance policy, which he might be required to have as security for the loan or goods being bought on credit.

The other vital difference is that the annual percentage rate takes into account the amount actually owed at different times during the life of a loan. The sum of £100 borrowed and repaid in 12 monthly repayments of £9.50 (12 x £9.50 = £114) would be said to carry a flat rate of interest of 14 per cent. But on average over the year the customer owes little more than half the original amount of the loan and that is why the APR works out at almost 28 per cent.

Where the terms of a loan are fixed in advance the APR can be precisely calculated—at any rate, by the sufficiently numerate and with the aid of a complicated formula and a calculator. Where there are variations the rate must necessarily be an estimate based on assumptions which the regulations insist must not be unfair to the customer.

So, for example, the main credit cards, charging a monthly rate of interest of 21 per cent, quote an annual percentage rate of 30.6 per cent but this is in fact a maximum, taking no account of the free



credit period before payment becomes due or any repayment in the course of the year. A £100 purchase by Access or Barclaycard enjoying 15 free credit days and repaid over three months in 12 as near as possible equal instalments would bear total interest of £3.51 and work out as having almost profit margins we are striving for.

He explained that all divisions had a difficult first half because of poor weather and national industrial unrest but that this had been followed by

**ARMOUR TRUST**  
Turnover for half-year to October 31, £4.2m (£3.88m). Pre-tax profit, £241,000 (£217,000). Tax nil (same). Board intends to pay a bigger dividend for year than last year.

**BARROW HEPBURN GROUP**  
Caprice Group has acquired further 50,000 ordinary shares in Barrow, making total of 6.75m (£27.98 per cent).

**MATTHEW BROWN**  
Chairman's 1979 annual meeting shows Brown's performance so far this year is "satisfactory".

**PENTOS**  
Pentos' offshoot, Hudsons Bookshops, to buy retail bookshop and library supply business of A. Brown and Son for about £30,000 cash.

**TECHNOLOGY TRUST**  
Gross revenue of Technology Investment Trust for half-year to November 30 up from £354,000 to £813,000.

**CITY OF LONDON TRUST**  
Gross revenue of City of London Building and Investment Trust up from £1.38m to £1.92m from October 31 to December 31. Board expects to pay total dividend of 7p "not less" than 50p gross for 1979.

**LONGTON INDUSTRIAL**  
Having achieved record figures in 1978-79, Longton Industrial Holdings, based at Stoke-on-Trent, is still pushing ahead.

**RADLEY FASHION**  
Turnover for year to May 19, £6.17m (£5.2m for 13 months). Pre-tax profit, £95,000 (£189,000 for 13 months). Total dividend, 6.25p gross (£4.6p for 13 months).

Robin Young

## Typical borrowing costs

	Annual percentage rate %
Bank overdraft	20.24
Bank personal loan	21.7
Insurance policy loans	9.18
Pawnbrokers	27+
Credit cards	up to 30.6
In-house credit cards, budget accounts	20.9-34.4
Finance house unsecured loans	28.3-65.4
Hire purchase, credit sale	22.5-50+
Trading checks	up to 72.5+
Corporate money-lenders	up to 121
Back street money-lenders	up to 1,600

At the same time the Norwich Union has been devising methods to enable parents with minor children in lieu of the child's allowance, which benefited the father's tax liability, has been in the news twice this week.

Now worth £4, it was surprisingly omitted from the list of social security benefits increased last November. Despite this stance by the Government, the Conservative Women's National Advisory Committee has decided to press for an increase in child benefits.

The committee makes the simple but telling point that the position of families with children has deteriorated compared with that of childless couples. What's more, increases in school meals and transport costs will also increase the dent in the family budget this year.

The remedy put forward by the Tory women deserves consideration. They recommend that the child benefit should be tied to the adult tax allowance and increased in line with it.

Thanks to the Rocker-Wise amendment two years ago, this means that it would be increased in line with the retail price index.

At the same time the sum assured is paid out of course, but the maturity date would continue to grow until they were paid out in the year before the child's twentieth birthday. The policies should be written in trust for the child's eighteenth or twenty-first birthday.

If the parent dies beforehand, cash is immediately available, but the policy continues to earn bonuses until the maturity date.

Using the child benefits to fund such a policy is worth considering. The £4-a-week could fund a £20-a-month premium—the premium is paid net of tax relief of 17½ per cent so would actually cost the parent £16.50.

What would it be worth? Norwich Union gives an example of a man of about 30 taking out a policy for nineteen years to mature when his child is 21. On present bonus rates the sum assured of £4,069 would be increased by a further £4,985 and there would be a terminal bonus as well.

If the parent dies beforehand,

the child's eighteenth or twenty-first birthday. The policies should be written in trust for the child's eighteenth or twenty-first birthday.

If the parent dies beforehand, cash is immediately available, but the policy continues to earn bonuses until the maturity date.

There are innovations to attempt to prevent the shares from immediately falling below the par value. Every year shareholders—the loan note holders who received the income have no vote—will be given the option to wind up the trust. In any case, the life of the trust is only seven years.

If the shares fall, shareholders can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that their money is helping a deserving cause.

Under the concept, a parent company would be created to

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Stock markets

## Golds the one bright spot amid the gloom

Equities and gilts ended the first leg of the account on a dull note yesterday, as the market continued to be swamped by gloom and despondency.

Equities remained nervous ahead of the Law Lords' judgment on the secondary picking issue in the steel strike, with the market continuing to mark down prices.

Gils, too, had a worried look,

when the news failed to do anything for the remainder of the market which still had no cope with the decision of the Law Lords to overrule Lord Denning's previous judgment.

As a result equities continued to drift lower and the FT Index closed 5.5 down at 447.8.

The sharp dip in the Treasury bill market knocked out of the stuffing out of gils, which had already been worried by the fear that it could still be quite some time before interest rates began to fall.

Longs finished the day at the bottom, with falls of between 24 and 31 not uncommon, while shorts managed to finish about 12 off the bottom with losses of £12 to £1.

London's industrialists had a neglected look about them, the exception to the rule being Reed International which rose 4p to 201, encouraged by some good figures earlier in the week. But elsewhere, falls of between 6p and 8p were noted in ICI at

376p, Glaxo at 470p, Fisons at 274p and Unilever at 454p.

The main news of the day concerned GEC's counter-bid for Decca. The Decca shares were immediately suspended at 35p, up 5p in the ordinary, while the A's were 4p lower at 340p. GEC dipped 5p on the news while Racal, which is currently making an unsolicited bid for the group, plunged 15p.

The theory among market men is that GEC, when the terms are announced, will probably make a cash bid, but whatever happens it will probably prove expensive for Racal.

Elsewhere in electricals,

Muirhead jumped 10p to 205p after reports of a placing earlier this week which brought the share to £12 to £1.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Further payment for GRA creditors

**GRA** Property Trust, the greyhound racing and property group which entered into a Scheme of Arrangement in 1976 as an alternative to liquidation, has paid a further £10 million in the pound to unsecured scheme creditors. This makes a total so far of 75p.

Ability to pay stems from a further improvement in trading. Profits in the year to October swept up from £566,000 to £21,040m helped by a reduction in interest charges from £33,000 to £64,000.

Asset disposals this time amounted to only £9,000 against the previous year's £259,000. Since the year-end however, disposals totalling £525,000 have been made of which £425,000 has been used to reduce secured indebtedness.

### BOC sells Murex offshoot for £1m

**BOC** has sold its Murex Positioning Equipment division based on Merseside to a Bedford group, Courburn, for about £1m.

Courburn, a positioning and welding equipment specialist, intends to merge the MPE operations with its existing Yates division and consolidate them into the MPE factory based at Knowsley.

BOC will act as non-exclusive distributor for MPE-Yates in the United Kingdom and overseas, supplementing its own range of welding equipment and consumables.

### North Sea supplier joins Sidlaw

Sidlaw Industries has acquired Supply Ship Services (United Kingdom), a private company engaged principally in the supply of bonded goods to the North Sea oil industry, mainly through Aberdeen and Peterhead. The initial consideration is about £262,000 will be satisfied by the allotment of 325,000 ordinary shares of 50p by payment of £25,000 in cash, and by the issue of £97,000 10 per cent unsecured loan stock 1985 of Sidlaw which will not be listed on the Stock Exchange. Additional consideration up to a maximum of £150,000 may be payable.

### Bid may be on way for Drilling Tools NS

The board of the London-based Drilling Tools North Sea Ltd has received an approach which may lead to an offer for the company's share capital.

Shareholders will be kept informed of developments, the company said yesterday. DTNS's shares are dealt in under special stock exchange rules and last changed hands at 425p. The company's chairman is Mr Charles Noble, a stockbroker.

### Options

Further interest in Cons Gold and the counter bid by GEC for Deca provided traded options with another busy day yesterday. Total contracts rose from 573 to 1,081 with Consolidated Gold Fields accounting for 349 and Racial 277p. The April 500p series proved most popular in Cons Gold as the share price touched 477p while in Racial the February 220p series drew most interest.

Hopes of Vaa Reefs making its debut in the near future are beginning to look slim with very little chance of it appearing before the end of February.

Traditional options experienced quieter conditions although second-line oil shares continued to experience enquiries.

## Wall Street

**New York, Feb 1**—A strong late rally erased earlier weakness and the stock market finished higher in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose six points and advanced led declines nine to seven as volume contracted to 47 million traded yesterday.

### Silver down

SILVER futures fell on fresh indications of a market in a short-term basis.—Feb. \$41.30c, March \$40.50c, April \$40.00c, May \$39.50c, June \$39.00c, July \$38.50c, Sept. \$38.00c, Oct. \$37.50c, Nov. \$37.00c, Dec. \$36.50c.

Gold futures closed back during the day after a sharp drop on Monday, Feb 3, 1980, to \$175.00, April \$174.50, May \$174.00, June \$173.50, July \$173.00, Aug. \$172.50, Sept. \$172.00, Oct. \$171.50, Nov. \$171.00, Dec. \$170.50.

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## Stock Exchange Prices **Light profit taking**

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, Jan 28. Dealings End, Feb 8. § Contango Day, Feb 11. Settlement Day, Feb 14.  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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**PLEASE CHECK  
YOUR AD**

We make every effort to avoid  
errors in advertisements. Each  
one is carefully checked and  
proof read. When thousands of  
advertisements are handled each  
day mistakes do occur and we  
ask therefore that you check  
your ad and, if you spot an  
error report it to the Classified  
Querries Department immedi-  
ately by telephoning 01-871-224  
(Ext. 7180). We regret that we  
cannot be responsible for more  
than one day's incorrect  
advertisement if you do not.

**THE DEADLINE  
FOR ALL COPY IS  
24 HOURS.**

Alterations to copy 24 hours  
prior to the day of publication.  
For Monday's issue the deadline  
is 12 noon Saturday. On all  
cancellations a Stop Number  
will be issued to the advertiser.  
On any subsequent queries  
regarding the cancellation, this  
Stop Number must be quoted.

... But ye are a chosen generation,  
a people specially chosen, so that  
forth the praises of him who hath  
called you out of darkness into  
light. — 1st Peter 2: 9.

Peter 2: 9.

**BIRTHS**

**ADAMS**—On January 21st at Mid-  
lands Hospital, Birmingham, to  
John and Alison (née John), a brother for Alexandra

**ATTWOOD**—To Jane (née Col-  
quhoun) and Anthony, a son  
1st, "Roxanne", Esther, at  
Ossianland, Jerusalem, on Janu-  
ary 21st.

**AUST**—On 31st January to Jackie  
and Tony—a daughter (Kath-  
erine).

**SALVANTINE-WAY**—On Friday,  
January 25th, at the General Hos-  
pital, Maria (née Burton) and Roger

**BENNETS**—On 30th January, to  
Clinique Marignan, Paris, a  
son, "Julien".

**BOSSANO**—On January 31st,  
1980, to Margaret and Andrew  
Bossano, a daughter, "Julia". A  
daughter, "Helen Louise". A

**KING**—On January 30th, 1980,  
John Fraser Cecil, peacefully at  
home, aged 79 years. Dear  
husband of Margaret, a son, "John",  
and a daughter, "Jane".

**HULL**—On January 30th in Aus-  
tria, after a short illness, Com-  
mander Alfred John Hull, 70, a  
son of Captain K. J. Hull, R.N.,  
and a daughter, "Margaret".

**REED**—On January 30th, 1980,  
in his 80th year, Mr. George

**WIGRAM**, Major Lionel, in  
London.

**COVEN**—In cherished memory of  
Muriel (née Mather) on her  
birthday, Frank Edward

**HIBBERT**, GEOFFREY, Lived and  
died in the same house in which he  
was born, 11am Wednesday, Feb-  
ruary 6th, 1980.

**REED**—Remembering with love and  
grief our mother, who died in  
the same day as her husband.

**COOKE**—On 31st Jan., 1980,  
at the Royal Free Hospital, Hamp-  
stead, London, a son, "Michael",  
courageously borne in a London  
ambulance to the hospital by  
dear loved and deeply mourned  
dearly loved daughters, "Giles" and  
"Jenny", and their husbands, "Mike"  
and "Paul". Grandchildren, "Marcello",  
"Aldo", "Roberto" and "Isabella".  
Also, "Adriana", "Roberto" and  
"Isabella" Pio, and John and  
"Stephen" Scobie. Funeral service  
at Golders Green Crematorium  
10.15 a.m. No flowers, please.  
But donations to the Brain  
Research Trust to Henry Scobie  
Fund, 17-19 Queen Square, London  
W.C.1.

**MEMORIAL SERVICE**

**CURRAN**—A requiem mass and  
thanksgiving for the life of Sir  
John Currin will be said at St. Wil-  
frid's Cathedral at 11.15 a.m.  
on Thursday, 14th February,

**IN MEMORIAM**

**WIGRAM, MAJOR LIONEL** in  
London.

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

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Much is known about cancer  
but not yet enough to bring it  
under control. Your par-  
ticipation in our work  
will go directly to helping  
the highest level of scientific  
research.

Imperial Cancer Research  
Fund, Room 160 AB, P.O. Box

123, Lincoln Inn Fields,  
London, WC1A 3PX.

**EMIRIS**—On January 31st at  
Wandsworth General Hospital,  
London, a son, "John", and a  
daughter, "Julia".

**EMIRIS**—On January 31st, 1980,  
at the Royal Free Hospital, Hamp-  
stead, London, a son, "John", and a  
daughter, "Julia".

**MEADE**—Remembering with great  
affection, "Geoffrey", a son of  
Michael and John with great

**SHAW**—On January 30th, 1980,  
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**WIGRAM**, Major Lionel, in  
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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**YOUNG UNPRENTABLE**

English, French, German,  
Spanish, Italian and over 100  
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**REED**—Remembering with love and  
grief our mother, who died in  
the same day as her husband.

**COOKE**—On 31st Jan., 1980,  
at the Royal Free Hospital, Hamp-  
stead, London, a son, "Michael",  
courageously borne in a London  
ambulance to the hospital by  
dear loved and deeply mourned  
dearly loved daughters, "Giles" and  
"Jenny", and their husbands, "Mike"  
and "Paul". Grandchildren, "Marcello",  
"Aldo", "Roberto" and "Isabella".  
Also, "Adriana", "Roberto" and  
"Isabella" Pio, and John and  
"Stephen" Scobie. Funeral service  
at Golders Green Crematorium  
10.15 a.m. No flowers, please.  
But donations to the Brain  
Research Trust to Henry Scobie  
Fund, 17-19 Queen Square, London  
W.C.1.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**YOUNG UNPRENTABLE**

English, French, German,  
Spanish, Italian and over 100  
other languages.

**REED**—Remembering with great  
affection, "Geoffrey", a son of  
Michael and John with great

**SHAW**—On January 30th, 1980,  
John Fraser Cecil, peacefully at  
home, aged 79 years. Dear  
husband of Margaret, a son, "John",  
and a daughter, "Jane".

**WIGRAM**, Major Lionel, in  
London.

**COVEN**—In cherished memory of  
Muriel (née Mather) on her  
birthday, Frank Edward

**HIBBERT**, GEOFFREY, Lived and  
died in the same house in which he  
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